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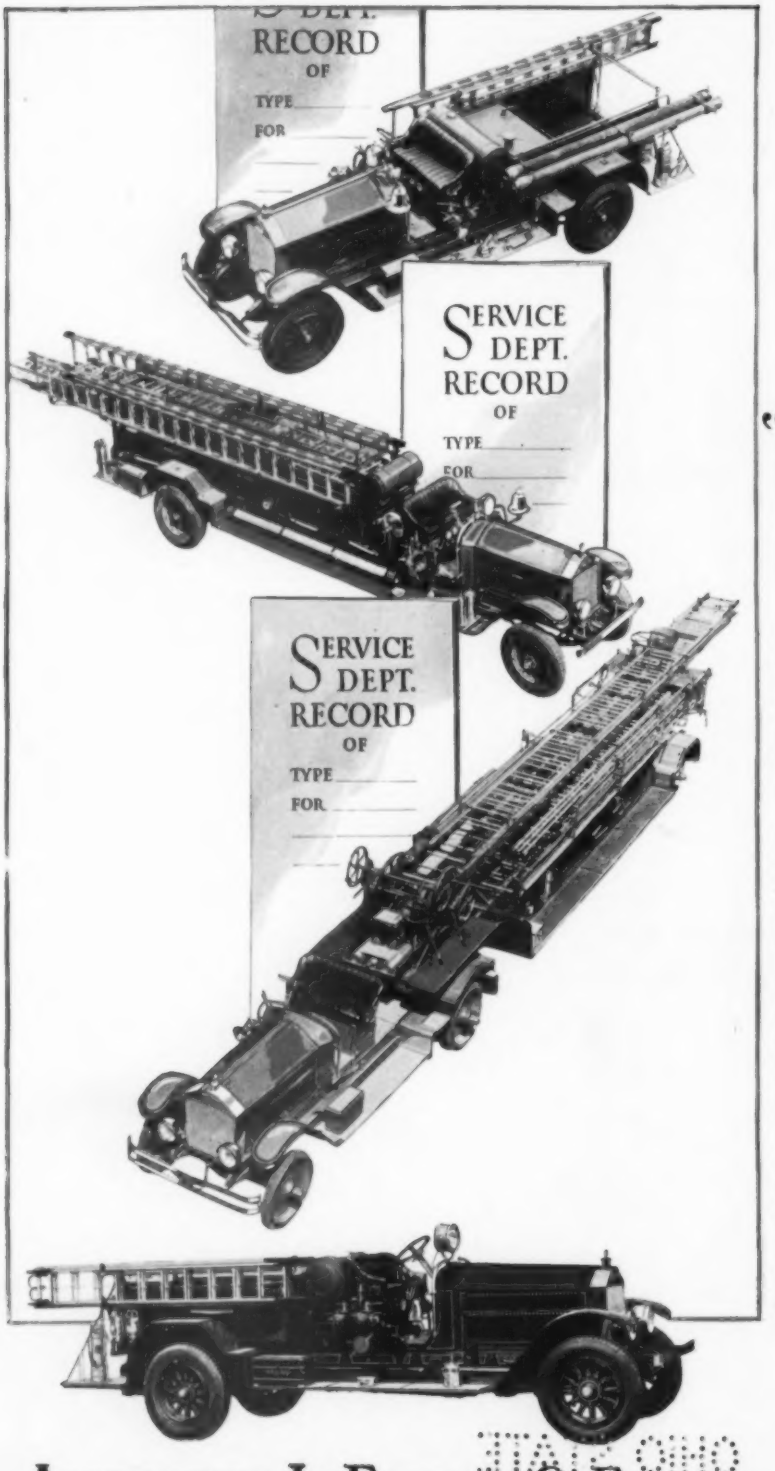

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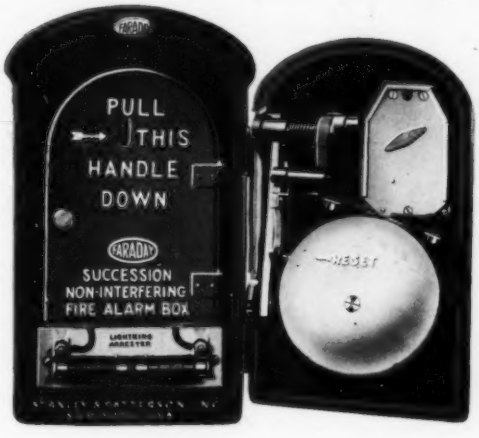

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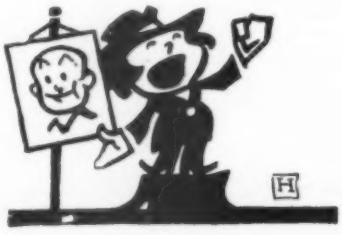

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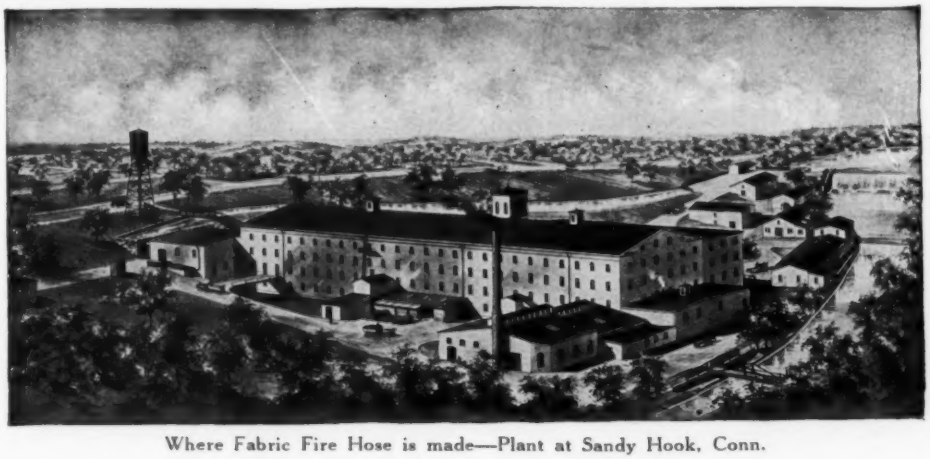

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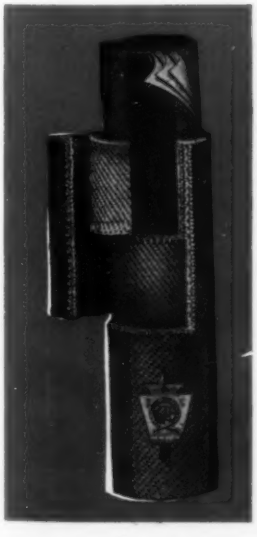

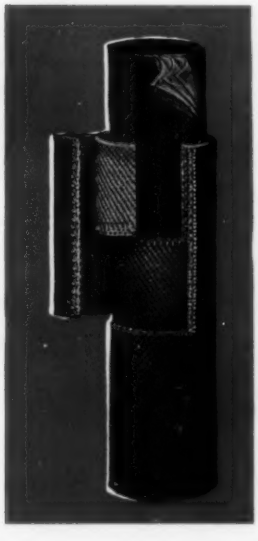

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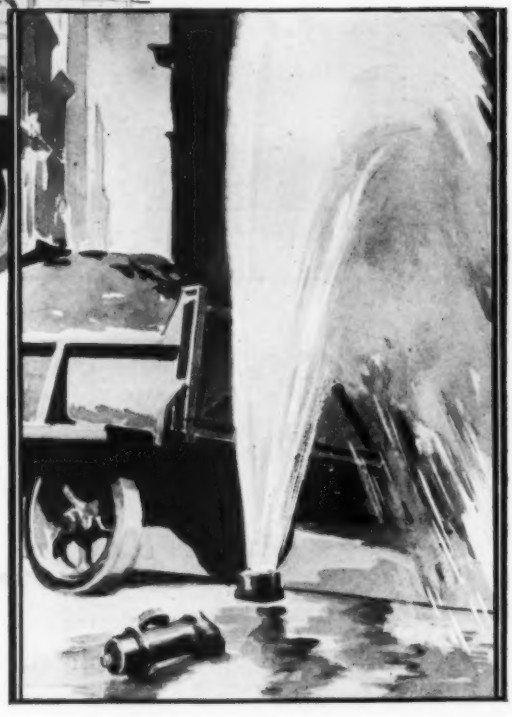

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The Journal of the Fire Protection Profession

VOLUME LXXXI JULY 11, 1928 NUMBER 14

N. E. Chiefs Discuss Fire Loss Reduction

Many Important Topics Treated at Annual Convention in Burlington, Vt. —Good Entertainment—Excellent Exhibits in Same Building as Meetings

By HARRY BELKNAP

THE ideal arrangement of the New Memorial Auditorium in Burlington, Vt., which allowed plenty of space for the exhibit of apparatus and fire department equipment on the ground floor with a large hall above for the meetings was one of the important features of the Sixth Annual Convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs.

Chief Oliver T. Sanborn
Portland, Maine, President

There was a large attendance, an interesting program, and a splendid exhibit. Everyone enjoyed the all day steamer trip on Lake Champlain. The convention was a great success and Chief Carl D. Stockwell deserves credit for his efforts in making all those attending the convention feel at home in Burlington.

Chief Lawrence E. Rief
New Haven, Conn., First Vice-President

Chief Oliver T. Sanborn, of Portland, Me., was elected president and Chief Lawrence E. Reif, of New Haven, Conn., first vice-president. Chief Selden R. Allen, of Brookline, Mass., was chosen second vice-president, to succeed Chief Frank Charlesworth, of Providence, R. I.

State vice-presidents were elected as follows: Vermont, Chief Carl D. Stockwell, Burlington; Maine, Chief Charles E. Fortin, Lewiston; New Hampshire, Chief Arthur W. Spring, Laconia; Massachusetts, Chief Daniel B. Tierney, Arlington; Rhode Island, Chief John A. Savage, Valley Falls; Connecticut, Chief Victor H. Veit, of Stamford.

Chief John W. O'Hearn, of Watertown, Mass., was re-elected secretary-treasurer; and Superintendent Henry A. Thompson, of the Boston Protective Department, was elected sergeant at arms.

It was voted to hold next year's convention in New Haven, Conn., the invitation to the "Elm City" being extended by Fire Commissioner M. W. Rice, of New Haven. The matter of investigation of fire insurance rates was referred to the board of directors. A vote of thanks was given the Registration Committee composed of P. Hildreth Parker, George W. Austin, and Herbert K. Pratt, of the Box 52 Association.

The convention was officially opened on Tuesday morning, June 26, by President William C. Shepard in the New Memorial Auditorium. The invocation was by the Rev. Harvey F. Connor, of the Burlington Methodist Episcopal Church.

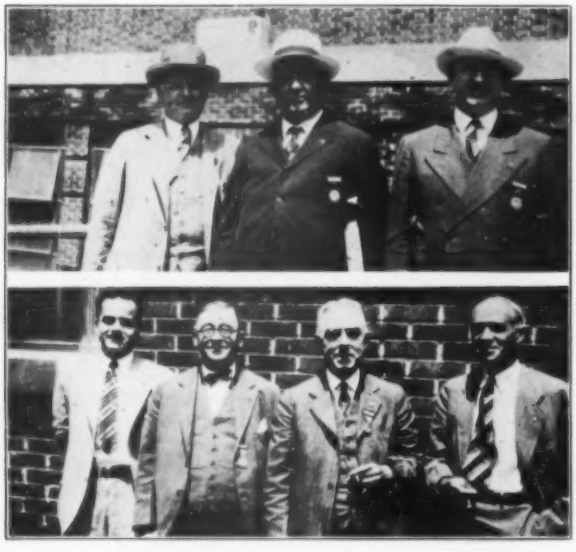
Chief Shepard welcomed the new members of the association to the convention and called attention to the wonderful exhibition of apparatus and fire department supplies. He

Chief Selden R. Allen
Brookline, Mass., Second Vice-President

then introduced Mayor Clarence H. Beecher, of Burlington, who extended a welcome to the association in behalf of the municipality.

"The city of Burlington is particularly pleased to have the New England Fire Chiefs meeting here" said the mayor. "We are glad to have you with us and hope that you will enjoy your stay here. We are proud of the Burlington fire department, proud of its equipment, housing, and personnel. I hope every city has this same feeling—that its fire department is the best in the world. I trust that the convention may prove highly successful and that you will all leave with the feeling that you want to visit Burlington again some time in the future."

After a selection by the Bay Staters orchestra, Exalted Ruler F. C. Dorn of the Burlington Lodge, B. P. O. E., extended the use of the Elks' clubhouse to the chiefs during their visit in Burlington.



Upper, Left to Right—Chief Charles H. French, Manchester; Assistant Chief Thomas F. Dougherty, New York; and Ex-Chief Frank A. Murray, Morris Cove, Conn. Lower, Fabric Fire Hose Group: Left to Right—Robert M. Wood; "Bob" H. Many; William H. Lewis and William F. Abbott

Chief Selden R. Allen, of Brookline, Mass., made the reply to the address of welcome in behalf of the association. He thanked the mayor for the kindly greetings extended and declared that one of the principal reasons for holding chief's convention is a thirst for knowledge by the chiefs who desire to be able to render even more efficient service to their communities by keeping up with the latest improvements and most modern methods in fire fighting. He said that topics of utmost practical value would be discussed by men of national prominence and pointed out that both large and small communities were represented by their chiefs and that the manufacturers and salesmen of apparatus and equipment were in attendance as well as the wives and families of the chiefs.

Chief John W. O'Hearn, of Watertown, Mass., secretary of the association, then read the roll call of deceased members, following a sacred selection by a quartet which opened the annual memorial exercises. The following chiefs died during the past year: Ex-Chief Frank O. Whitmarsh, Braintree, Mass., July 30, 1927; Ex-Chief Albert A. Fowler, Gardner, Mass., Sept. 11, 1927; Chief Ernest R. Severance, Scituate, Mass., Oct. 1, 1927; Chief Ellsworth Baker, Seekonk, Mass., Jan. 16, 1928; Ex-Chief Hiram R. Packard, Attleboro, Mass., March 27, 1928; and Chief William F. Daley, Brockton, Mass., May 13, 1928.

The Rev. C. C. Adams, of the First Congregational Church, Burlington, then delivered the memorial address in the course of which he discussed the subject of immortality and the life hereafter.

Resolution of Death of Chief Daley, of Brockton, Mass.

A resolution upon the death of Chief Daley was read by Chief Allen. This was drawn up by a committee composed of Chief John M. Evans, of New Orleans, La.; Chief James M. Casey, of Cambridge, Mass.; and Chief Selden R. Allen, of Brookline, Mass. The resolution was as follows:

It is with extreme regret that this committee brings to the attention of the convention the death of a most highly valued fellow member, Chief William F. Daley, of Brockton, Mass., who died May 13, 1928.

He was appointed to the permanent force of the Brockton Fire Department on August 3, 1898; raised to the grade of captain on Feb. 18, 1903; and to that of assistant chief on Feb. 2, 1907. On May 22, 1916, he was placed in command of the department as chief and was serving in that position at the time of his death.

Whereas, a life that made our association with him happy to the last degree is at an end, his manly qualifications and conscientious application to duty influence us in a sincere desire to testify to an appreciation of his life amongst us: be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the remaining members of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, express our sense of the loss which has been sustained in the death of our fellow member. By his death the city of Brockton has lost one of its most valued officials and the community a citizen whose frank, sincere, and open conduct in all the relations of life made him a useful and effective influence for good.

A man of remarkable force and decision, thoroughly resolute in purpose and action, we all have heard much of his efficiency and success, but too little of his widespread, but quiet charity, genial hospitality, and warm friendship. Distinguished for his fairness, impartiality, executive ability, firmness, and kindness of heart, his public service is a monument to his memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on our records and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of Chief Daley to whom in their affliction our sincere sympathy is extended.

CHIEF JOHN M. EVANS, New Orleans, La.,
CHIEF SELDEN R. ALLEN, Brookline, Mass.
CHIEF JAMES M. CASEY, Cambridge, Mass.,
Committee.

Tuesday Evening Session

Tuesday afternoon was devoted to visiting the exhibits. The evening session in the auditorium was opened with an address of welcome by Governor John E. Weeks, of Vermont, who was to have spoken at the morning session, but was delayed in arriving.

The governor said: "It is a distinct honor for the state of Vermont to entertain a group representing what this group represents. We extend you the warmest possible greetings and are delighted to have you come to the Queen City of Vermont." The governor then paid tribute to the courage of the people of the state at the time of the great flood. "Vermont is undismayed," he declared. "We believe in our state still and with God's help we will bring her back to normal conditions in the future."

Secretary O'Hearn read the reports of the various meetings held during the year of the Board of Directors of the association.

A telegram was read from Chief John M. Evans, of New Orleans, extending best wishes for a successful convention; also a telegram from Chief Ross B. Davis, of Philadelphia, Pa., conveying greetings from the International Association of Fire Chiefs.

Chief Lawrence E. Reif, of New Haven, Conn.; Chief Patrick J. Hurley, of Holyoke, Mass.; and Chief Selden R. Allen, of Brookline, Mass., were named as a committee on courtesies and P. Hildreth Parker, Herbert K. Pratt, and George W.

(*Continued on page* 595)

Left Picture—Left to Right, Chief Daniel F. Sennott, Boston; Chief George Johnson, Waltham, and George Cobb, Traffic Manager. Center Picture—Exhibit Committee: Left to Right, Frank M. Tiffany and Chief Alfred Koltonski. Right Picture. —The Ahrens-Fox Convention Delegation: Left to Right, E. G. Moulton, George Wheeler, Charles H. Fox, President, and Harry Carlow, New England Manager.

Judgment Needed in Overhauling

Danger of Rekindle Always Present—As Little Damage as Possible Should Be Done—Overhauling in Nature of Salvage

By ASSISTANT CHIEF THOMAS F. DOUGHERTY, New York Fire Department*

THE danger of a rekindle is always present in fires that are apparently extinguished, and for this reason the work of overhauling is of the utmost importance. The following paper by Chief Dougherty, who has been identified with the New York Fire College since its inception, will be found of particular value:

Assistant Chief Thomas F. Dougherty, New York

In the many phases of the work connected with a fire extinguishing operation, that which is called "Overhauling" requires alertness and the exercise of keen judgment on the part of the officer responsible for the condition of the building or its contents, as regards the presence of fire when the fire department forces leave the premises.

What is Overhauling? It is a search that is carried on to discover the smouldering spark that may be lurking in the contents or in some void in the structural parts of the building, which, if not discovered and extinguished, may cause a rekindle of the original fire, and the recall of the fire department forces, who have, on many occasions, had a more serious fire to combat than they did in the first instance.

Causes of Rekindle

From the viewpoint of those connected with the fire departments, it is always considered a reflection on the ability of the officer in charge of an operation where a rekindle occurs, but some rekindles of a fire after the department had left the premises, can be attributed to the work of individuals, who are interested in having the building and stock totally destroyed so that the full insurance could be collected. To speak plainly, such a fire was originally the work of an incendiary, but the expected total loss of building and contents did not occur, and the fire was started the second time to accomplish what the first fire failed to do.

Overhauling Also in Nature of Salvage

While, as before stated, the object of overhauling is locating and extinguishing the hidden spark, it also can be classed as salvage work, for during the course of a year's operation, many thousands of dollars may be saved in the common sense handling of the stock of the premises and the exercise of proper judgment as to the structural parts of the building, by which unnecessary and uncalled for damage may be averted.

Previous to beginning the actual operations of overhauling, it would be well for the officer in charge to give thought to the possible extension of the fire to the floor above the fire floor, by making a careful examination of all shafts, pipe recesses, steam pipe and other openings in floors, floor construction, stud and folding door partitions, to assure himself that the fire is not stealing away in the arteries of travel specified.

When estimating the possibility as to the presence of fire in any hidden void, the free use of the hand is recommended as a test to ascertain the degree of heat that may exist.

Just as soon as the suggestions heretofore specified have received the necessary consideration, the work of overhauling should begin and be carried on expeditiously and systematically; expeditiously so that the absent companies can promptly resume service in their unprotected localities, and systematically, so that there will be no rehandling of the material on the premises.

Should Be Done With Least Possible Damage

Officers and members should be instructed and trained to keep the economic phase of the work uppermost in their minds at all times, so that the least possible damage will result, both as to contents and the structure itself or by the further use of water that may be necessary during the operation.

Whether this operation is carried on in a humble home, a high-class residence, factory, commercial building, a small retail business or other place, there is as a general rule some part of the stock or contents that may be salvaged and it should be placed in some location that will insure its safety from damage.

It is the duty of officers to see that all available men of the companies present shall engage in the work of

* From a paper read before the annual convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs at Burlington, Vt.

"EACH and every article that has to be handled or shifted, whether a single article, bale, case, bundle, package, or loose material, should be carefully examined. Its external condition should govern the extent of the examination of each particular article, whether it should be permitted to remain in its original package from or be opened up for further examination."

overhauling, and where a large floor area of more than one floor has been involved with fire, the force at hand should be divided into squads and assigned to such area as the officer in charge may designate.

Method of Performing Work

It is good practice to begin the work at one end of a floor, clearing a space of sufficient area, that will permit of the shifting of such contents or stock as may be necessary. The first thing to do after the floor space has been cleared is to be certain that there is no fire in or under the floor boards of that area.

Each and every article that has to be handled or shifted, whether a single article, bale, case, bundle, package, or loose material, should be carefully examined. Its external condition should govern the extent of the examination of each particular article, whether it should be permitted to remain in its original package or be opened up for further examination.

Each and every article that has not been damaged by fire, whether wet or dry, should be carefully laid aside where it will be safe from further damage by any part of the operation of the Department.

Each and every article that has been damaged to such an extent that it has no saleable value, should be piled in the cleared space on the floor, but before being thrown into the pile, officers should be certain that no live sparks are present.

Wetting Down Small Articles

In carrying on this work where small articles of a combustible character are being handled it is good practice in commercial fires to have one or more recepticles that will hold water, such as an ash or rubbish can, or even several water buckets, which may be filled from the hose line, and all small articles which retain small live sparks may be dipped in the receptacles holding water as may be required, and by this method the minimum amount of water will only be used, thereby averting much water damage on the floors below the operating floor; in all operations of overhauling in households, full use should be made of washtubs, bath tubs and kitchen sinks in which material that still retain sparks may be placed and wetted down. In all cases where water is used from a nozzle in overhauling work the reducing tip should be used.

Handling All Kinds of Vegetable Fibre

Finely divided vegetable fibre that has been subjected to fire, such as hay, straw, cotton, flax, jute, oakum and rags, whether loose or baled, also sawdust or shavings, etc., require careful handling. Good judgment should be exercised as to whether they should be removed from the premises entirely, but this latter suggestion depends entirely on the decision of the officer in charge; in the opinion of the writer cotton should always be removed from a fire building, as in almost every instance it will cause a rekindle. Other vegetable fibre, in quantity should be turned over and wet down with a small spray of water at the point where it is being turned over by the hooks.

Baled hay, straw, rags, etc., when badly affected by fire, are as a rule removed from the premises, regardless of the floor on which they are located and where the quantity is large, the brick work below the window sill should be cut down to the floor level to facilitate the handling of the heavy bales. It is the common practice once they are in the street to cut the wires on the bales so they can be opened up, which will permit the water from hose line to penetrate therein and extinguish any fire that may remain.

Overhauling Wood Working Plant

In overhauling a woodworking establishment that has been involved by fire, unusual care should be exercised. Finely divided dust settles on work benches, lumber, pulley shafting, pulley wheels, bridging under floor beems, blower pipes and sawdust chutes which connect with each floor, all of which possess a high hazard. Live sparks in operations of this kind have been found many feet distant from the point where the fire originated. In all cases consideration should be given to the belt holes above and below the fire floor; blower duct and chutes through which dust and shavings are carried to a bin (near steam boiler) and later used as fuel. These ducts and chutes present a serious menace after a fire has occurred and a rekindle of the fire may be expected unless unusual care and caution is exercised by the officer in making his final examination of the premises. Where a general extension of the fire has involved several floors, a detail of men with watch lines stretched should remain on the premises a sufficient length of time that would indicate that there was little chance for a rekindle.

Inflammable Liquids, Chemicals and Paints

In any building where inflammable liquids, drugs, chemicals or painters' materials are stored or used, and where such structure has been fire involved and the operation of overhauling is necessary, it is good practice in so far as drugs and chemicals are concerned, to get in touch with some person in authority on the premises and obtain full information as to the character of the material therein and the degree of danger that may exist before allowing a subordinate to enter. Some acid vapors, if inhaled, are death dealing and some chemicals are harmless, but when in contact with other chemicals form a combination that may cause a forceful explosion.

In any premises where products of petroleum of a highly inflammable character are used or stored or where painters' materials are kept, a hazard to the physical well being of subordinates is always present. Heat as a rule weakens the solder of the containers and the slightest disturbance of the containers may open one of

(*Continued on page 605*)

If They Didn't Extinguish the Blaze, at Least They Meant Well

You cynics who believe that fire departments are in a rut have but to study the photograph of old ladder truck of Hornellsville, now Hornell, N. Y. The fire commissioner then did not have to worry about speed laws—the oxen lumbered along regardless of time and fire. Bicycle traffic was the main worry. The driver, he with the heavy chin foliage, was gifted with a good pair of lungs to warn the citizens that the faithful ladder company was on its way. The arrow indicates the late John Hederman, former chief of the Hornell department.

First Efforts Toward Confining Fire

Attempt to Extinguish Cellar Blaze, Rather Than to Check Its Spread, Results in Big Fire—Suggested Methods of Operation

THE fire described in the last issue of this journal occurred in a mid-west agricultural city of about 45,000 population. The property involved is indicated in the diagram herewith.

The unit in which the fire occurred was a two-story and basement structure of semi-mill construction employed as a candy and cracker factory. The building was quite old and very much congested with stock, particularly in the basement, at the time the fire occurred.

The Fire Department

The fire department in this city consists of four engine companies, one ladder company and one hose company.

Engine Co. No. 1 is equipped with a tractor drawn steamer of 700 gallons capacity and a motor driven hose wagon with deck gun, carrying 2,000 feet of hose; Engine Co. No. 2 is equipped with a 700-gallon triple combination; Engine Co. No. 3, a 700-gallon triple combination; Engine Co. No. 4, a 750-gallon triple combination; Ladder Co. No. 1, a city service truck; Hose Co. No. 1, a combination chemical and hose truck carrying 2,000 feet of hose.

The response to alarms is as follows:

First alarm, Engine Cos. Nos. 1 and 2, and Ladder Co. No. 1; second alarm, Engine Co. No. 3 and Hose Co. No. 1.

Engine Co. No. 4 is special called.

The water supply in the neighborhood of the fire was fairly satisfactory, it being provided by a ten inch main with 6 and 8 inch laterals. Pressure in the main at light flows was about 50 pounds, and this dropped to around 35 pounds under heavy draught.

Occupancy of Fire Building

The occupancy of fire building was as follows:

Section "A," basement. Storage of flour, sugar, sacks and paper cartons on 4 inch raised platforms. Flour mixing bin and bag cleaner, paper cutter, storage of soda, powdered milk, syrup and extracts. First floor—storage of candy, crackers, cookies; pasteboard, wood and metal cartons; Office, packing, shipping, lunch room, chocolate cooler. Second floor—Cookie and cracker packing in paper bags, pasteboard and metal boxes; electric motors on line shafts and individual machines for candy mixing; steam heated candy kettles, natural gas heated candy kettles, candy rolling tables, candy pulling and cutting machines and cookie icing machines.

Section "B," basement. Box and crate making (stock stored up tight to ceiling); peanut sorting and roasting; one brick peanut roaster; oyster cracker sorting and packing, etc. First floor—storage of pasteboard cartons and metal cans; cracker sorting and packing; two large cracker ovens continuous to roof; continuous conveyor chain for cracker pallets; pasteboard box stapling machines; electric motors. Second floor—electric motors; dough rolling and cracker and cookie printing machines; two large brick cracker ovens and elevator for cracker pallets.

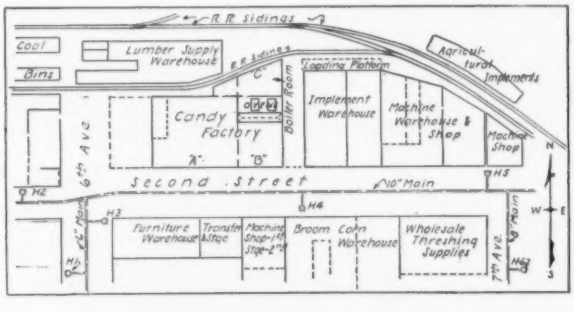
Section "C," basement—two 250 H.P. steam boilers. boiler pumps, piping, five barrels lubricating oil, pipe shop, water softener, and 120-gallon fuel oil storage tanks. First floor—metal cookie can cleaning, electric motors, gas hot plate, storage of miscellaneous mill machinery. Second floor—dough mixing, three batch mixers operated by single motor.

Severe Congestion

The congestion of stock in the basement of sections A and B was so severe that the sprinkler heads were obstructed and could not operate properly. Stock was piled to the ceiling in the basements of both of these sections.

To make matters worse, sections A, B and C were interconnected on all floors by open doorways, not equipped with fire doors.

While a modern sprinkler system was installed in the building no connection had been made to the 10-inch city main, but a supply was furnished by tanks and an electric driven pump which took its supply from a cistern located to the west of the building. As the pump was located in the basement of section B, it was made in-



accessible immediately upon this area becoming involved.

The 10,000-gallon tank was, therefore, the sole supply of the sprinkler system.

Details on the water supply systems, surrounding exposures, etc., are shown on the diagram.

The Fire

The fire was discovered at the end of the lunch hour by employees returning from lunch. Apparently it had started behind an improperly insulated peanut roaster and at the time of discovery fire had secured a good start in the stock of boxes and crates stored at the east end of the building.

A box alarm was immediately transmitted bringing out a first alarm assignment, consisting of Engine Cos. Nos. 1 and 2 and Ladder Co. No. 1. The assistant chief responded with this apparatus and assigned them to operate as follows: Engine Co. No. 1 at hydrant No. 4 and a single line stretched to the ground floor of section B, it being impossible due to the intense heat in the basement of this building to get a line down the stairway. It was apparent that the entire basement of section B was involved by fire, and flames were rising through the elevator and stairwells. Engine Co. No. 2 was placed at hydrant No. 3 and a single line stretched to the basement of section A. Fire had already secured

a small hold in the basement of section A and the smoke was quite intense, slowing up the department in its work. This line from Engine Co. No. 2, however, was able to kill the fire in the basement of section A and proceed to cover the doorways leading from section B.

The ladder company opened up and two members went to the roof to ventilate over elevator shaft.

After operating about five minutes a second line was stretched from Engine No. 2 in on the ground floor of section B, for the single line operating on this floor was having quite a task to hold its position and the fire was apparently gaining greater intensity in the basement.

After operating for possibly ten minutes a second alarm was transmitted bringing out Engine Co. No. 3 and Hose Co. No. 1. The remaining engine company was also "special called" shortly thereafter.

Before the arrival of any of the second alarm apparatus, fire entered the basement of section C and quickly involved the oil and fuel stored therein.

Shortly after the arrival of the apparatus on the second alarm, the ground floor of section B fell through, just after the lines operating from Engine Co. No. 1 had retreated. In falling, the floor knocked out a portion of thin brick wall between the sections A and B and the line operating in the basement of section A was subsequently forced to withdraw.

Suggested Method of Handling Fire

On final analysis the chief fault in the handling of the fire as described in the last issue of this journal was the failure to immediately cover all exposures. In his desire to bring the fire quickly under control, the officer in charge devoted his efforts toward extinguishing rather than heading the fire off. It is believed that the following assignment of lines would have accomplished the holding of the fire to at least section B, if not preventing it from getting above the first floor.

Place Engine Co. No. 1 at hydrant No. 4, stretching two lines, one to go to the basement of section A, and cover the doorway between sections A and B.

The second line, to go to the basement of section C, to cover the opening between sections B and C.

Engine Co. No. 2, at hydrant No. 5, and a single line stretched to cover the vertical openings in section B, such as elevator and stair shafts.

A second line to be stretched from this company as soon as men are available.

The use of small nozzles is desired to provide sufficient pressure for covering the entire floor area of section B.

As in the handling of the fire as described in our last issue, a second alarm and special calling of Engine Co. No. 4 should be done promptly.

Assignments of these engine companies will be as follows: Engine Co. No. 3 at hydrant No. 3, and a single line stretched to the basement of section A, to assist the line from Engine Co. No. 1 in covering the opening, and operating on the fire.

A second line to be stretched from this same engine by members of Hose Co. No. 1, to the basement of section C, to cover opening between B and C.

Engine Co. No. 4, to be placed at hydrant No. 2, and a single line stretched to the ground floor of section B. If the location of aisles in the basement of section B are known, cellar pipes should be placed in operation through the floor to operate onto the fire, but only if the lines already operating on the basement fire have been unable to hold it and thus prevent serious weakening of the floor.

Members of truck company, together with members of other companies available, should ventilate thoroughly on second and third floor of all sections, opening up the roof over shafts to prevent heat and smoke from banking up.

If necessary, boards should be removed from floor of section B to provide proper ventilation.

Lines operating in basement of both A and C should observe carefully if heated condition of walls is endangering combustible material. If so, steps should be taken to prevent ignition either in section A or B.

It is believed the above assignment of lines would have been able to confine the fire to the basement of section B.

In a fire of this type one of the early engine companies to arrive would ordinarily be connected to the siamese of the sprinkler system. But in view of the conditions in the basement of the various sections, stock being piled right up to the ceiling, sprinklers would have been of little use so that no engine was diverted from other service by connecting to the sprinkler system. What water there is available in the 10,000 gallon tank will do all that can be expected in the basement of section B.

A fire of this type is particularly hard to handle due to the fact that even cellar pipes cannot be considered effective. Their range is cut down seriously by high piling of materials while the great quantity of inflammable substances such as crates, boxes, and parts thereof, make a fire of intense heat.

Fire Chief Prefers Night Fires

Chief Frank Bennett, of the Durham, N. C., fire department, prefers to have his fires at night and gives the reasons why.

If he could have his way about it, he would see that none happened before midnight. He would punish day-time arson with a penalty so severe that all firebugs would join the midnight gang.

His reasons:

It takes less time for a fireman to jump from his bed into his fire-fighting togs than it does for him to run in off the street and go through the same process.

Further, the trucks can be operated at a faster speed and at a much less risk of danger after midnight.

The getaway from the fire station is executed at night with a saving of from 10 to 15 seconds. It takes on an average of 25 seconds to get away in the daytime.

Chief Bennett says a test alarm was made sometime ago by insurance men and members of the fire commission just two blocks away from the central fire station. It was exactly sixty seconds later that the trucks arrived on the scene fully equipped.

D. G. SPENCER.

Many Improvements Slated for Berkeley

John N. Edy, city manager of Berkeley, Cal., has made public, plans that call for the expenditure of $135,000 within the next five years to improve the fire department. One fire house will be abolished, four moved, new equipment purchased and a new fire alarm system installed.

The fire department machine shops now located at the Emerson street station will be moved to the city yards. Three stations including those to be moved, are to have new bungalow type houses.

Two combination ladder trucks with pumps are to be purchased. In addition there will be a mobile unit of three men and a light truck to answer all alarms between ten o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening.

The city will have an underground fire alarm system, manually operated. The revision of the fire alarm system will cost $35,000.

New Fire House Opened in Hersey, Pa.—The volunteer fire department of Hersey, Pa., opened its new fire station with a parade in which companies from the neighboring communities participated.

Newburyport, Mass., to Have New Alarm—Mayor "Bossy" Gillis announced that Newburyport, Mass., will have its new fire alarm system completed some time in September.

N. E. Chiefs Discuss Fire Loss Reduction

(*Continued from page* 590)

Austin, of the Box 52 Association, of Boston, were reappointed as registrars.

Percy Bugbee on the National Fire Protection Association

Percy Bugbee, field engineer of the National Fire Protection Association, was then introduced and read the following statement:

It is evident that certain of the fire chiefs of the country have the feeling that the work of the National Fire Protection Association, particularly its field service work, is critical of the fire chief and is detrimental to his best interests. That such a feeling has arisen is most unfortunate. It is my hope to show to you that the field work of the National Fire Protection Association is directly of benefit and service to the fire chiefs in their various communities, and to dispel, if possible, any suggestion of friction or working at cross purposes.

Several years ago Secretary Franklin H. Wentworth, of the N.F.P.A., and I appeared before a convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs and explained the field service project which we were then embarking on. At that time we received your hearty sympathy and response. As you know, the sole purpose of the field work is to interest the responsible people of the various communities throughout the United States in the importance of fire protection and fire prevention problems. It does not seem to us possible that the awakening of interest in fire protection and prevention and the securing of tangible improvements in all phases of the public fire protection facilities of our cities can in any way be anything but an assistance to the local fire chief.

It is our belief, and this belief has been confirmed by experience, that the fire departments of the country have had too little recognition from the standpoint of their economic importance to the community. It has been our endeavor to arouse the people of our cities to the point where they will willingly work for the perfection of their fire defenses and the correction of their fire hazards.

If the fire chief of a city is competent and progressive he welcomes any effort to build up his organization and to improve his city's fire record. There is absolutely nothing in our field service plan of operation which can be in any way a hindrance to a progressive chief. It is extremely gratifying to know that we have made many good friends among fire chiefs throughout the country and that we have been able to be of service in helping their ambitions.

It seems to us that a logical part of our program in attacking the fire losses of our cities is to stress the importance of an adequate fire department properly manned and properly equipped; the importance of a fire department drill school where the men may be regularly trained in their functions; the importance of a fire prevention inspection bureau as an arm of the fire department to carry out and to supervise regular systematic inspections of all properties, the provision of adequate salvage material as part of the fire department equipment so that losses from water, smoke, etc. may be minimized; the provision of adequate and modern fire alarm telegram systems to enable the department to respond readily in time of fire; and other such constructive and modern practices which are recognized as the functions of a modern fire department organization.

We also believe that it is our function to encourage the widespread installation of standpipe and automatic sprinkler equipment and the proper use of this equipment by the fire departments. Naturally in our work among many cities we find a very wide range of fire department methods, efficiency, equipment, and organization. We have encountered fire chiefs with widely divergent beliefs and practices; we have encountered fire chiefs who do not believe in inspection work; we have encountered fire chiefs who do not believe in connecting up to automatic sprinklers or standpipe equipment; we have encountered fire chiefs who do not believe in salvage work as a function of the fire department; we have encountered fire chiefs whose appointments and tenure of office depend entirely upon political favor.

It will be evident to all of you that our views on what needs to be done in any city towards the reduction of its fire loss may, and often times do, conflict possibly with the views of the local fire chief. We do not believe nor do we think you would want us to refrain from our sincere attempts to bring about a better situation in any city simply because one or two of our ideas met with a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the local fire chief.

I think that you realize that it has been consistently our policy to confer with the fire chief in every city that we visit to acquaint him with what we are attempting to do, and to create for him the co-operation and interest of the local citizens. It is not our practice to criticize individuals or to indulge in personalities. It has been our policy, and will continue to be our policy wherever possible, to co-operate to the utmost degree with your organization and with the fire chiefs individually. The National Fire Protection Association is non-commercial. Our sole endeavor in our general work and in our field work is to reduce the fire losses throughout this country. We believe if you will stop to consider this and to realize our position that any possibility of disagreement or ill feeling will disappear. We want your support and co-operation and we believe that our work merits full co-operation and support from your organization.

Secretary O'Hearn reported that on June 15 there were 559 members enrolled in the association and that there was a cash balance on hand of $11,990.21. He announced that the Board of Directors had voted to donate $1,000 to the family of a late chief and member of the association in accordance with the relief fund provided for at last year's convention.

Other Speakers at the Session

District Chief Ernest W. Williams, of Lynn, Mass., then gave a talk on "European Fire Brigades" illustrated with lantern slide views of foreign fire apparatus and pictures of scenes visited on his tour abroad last year.

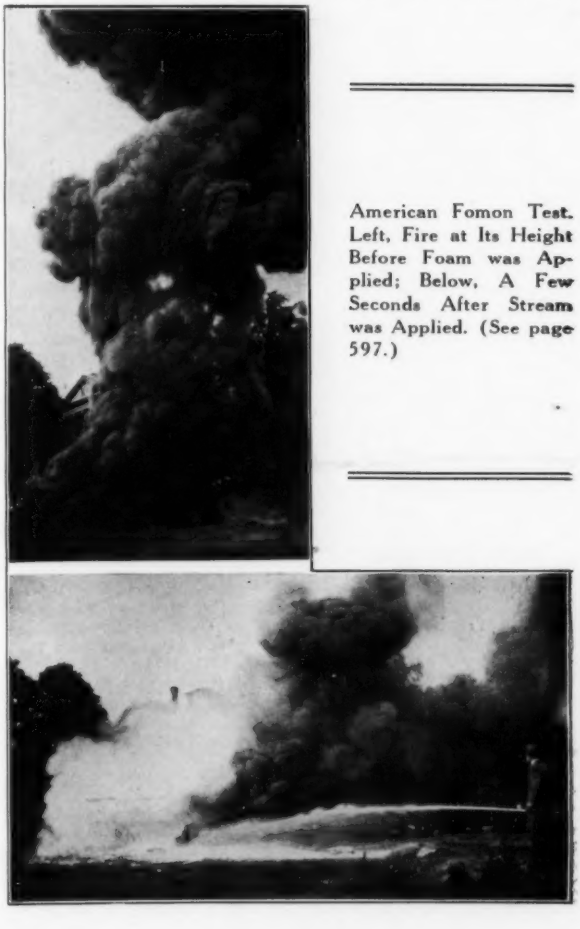
George Ernest Robinson, architect, of 80 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., spoke on "The Development, Location, and Construction of Fire Houses in New England," showing illustrations and floor plans of many recently built fire houses from his design. He explained important features that should be incorporated in fire stations and discussed the questions of sleeping rooms or dormitories, location of sliding poles, sizes of doors, removal of all posts from the apparatus floor, and other points of modern fire house constructions. He showed plans for fire alarm headquarters, central stations, and bungalow engine houses. He also explained the different requirements for houses for volunteer and paid departments.

Four Speakers on Wednesday Morning

On Wednesday morning the speakers were the Hon. Daniel F. Carmody, ex-chief of Fairhaven, Vt.; Chief James M. Sullivan, of Utica, N. Y.; Assistant Chief Thomas F. Dougherty, of New York City, and Ex-Chief Peter E. Walsh, of Boston.

Reminiscences of Volunteer Days

Ex-Chief Carmody gave some reminiscences of volunteer fire fighting days and told the history of the famous Barnes Hose Company of Burlington which won the championship of the United States in a tournament contest. He traced the development and improvement of fire department apparatus and told what the present needs are in Vermont. He pointed out the needs that exist in many small municipalities for more fire



American Fomon Test. Left, Fire at Its Height Before Foam was Applied; Below, A Few Seconds After Stream was Applied. (See page 597.)

fighting equipment, better water systems, and more hydrants and alarm boxes.

Fire Department Publicity

The second speaker was Chief James M. Sullivan, of Utica, N. Y., who chose as his subject: "Fire Department Publicity." He prefaced his talk by saying that his father had been a chief for many years.

"The average fire chief of today is progressive and up-to-date" he said, "and is a man of great importance in the community. He is consulted in regard to the purchase of apparatus of equipmen, in water works matters, on the establishment or revision of building codes, and in the prosecution of arson cases.

"A chief should be on friendly terms with the newspaper reporters and endeavor to sell his department to the public, as the saying goes. He should have the reporters form the habit of coming to him for news of the department and thus when bad breaks do occur the newspaper men will come to him for the truth of the matter.

"Take your problems to the public and if public opinion is with you it will aid you in getting rid of politics as politicians are afraid of the newspapers. Send uniformed men to give fire prevention talks in the public schools and get the children and their parents interested in the reduction of the fire loss. I believe that the 18,000 billboard posters urging aid in the "Fire Prevention Year" campaign last season were instrumental in helping to reduce the fire loss of the nation in 1927."

The third speaker was ExChief Peter E. Walsh, of Boston, Mass. He told of being recalled to the Boston fire department in 1926 to reorganize the fire prevention bureau and of the results accomplished by systematic inspections.

He said that it is unfortuna e that the authority to enforce laws and ordinances regarding fire prevention matters is of en vested outside of the fire department. He declared that the fire department of each municipality should be self contained and should have the power to enforce the laws relating to it.

"Statutes should be enacted giving fire chiefs the power to enact and enforce fire prevention regulations," Chief Walsh stated. "The political appointment of chiefs should be absolutely abolished everywhere and chiefs should be afforded the protection of civil service rules or a tenure of office act."

The need for a separate fire prevention division or bureau in every fire department was pointed out by the speaker who then gave details of the duties of a fire prevention inspector.

In closing his address he said that a fireman whose duty it is to inspect buildings continuously will acquire more knowledge and do more effective work toward the prevention of fire than any other agency that may be adopted by a fire department.

Asst. Chief Dougherty on "Overhauling at Fires"

The last speaker of the morning was Assistant Chief Thomas F. Dougherty, of the New York Fire Department, who gave an interesting and practical talk on the subject of "Overhauling at Fires." He said that overhauling was a very important part of fire fighting procedure and described the methods of searching for the hidden spark that may be smouldering after a fire has been to all appearances extinguished.

"The officer in charge must be on the alert for the rekindling of a fire is considered as a reflection on the ability of a fire officer. The possibility must be considered of a fire travelling in some concealed artery to the floor above. The work must be done expeditiously and systematically."

Assistant Chief Dougherty then described the overhauling methods of the New York Fire Department and mentioned the hazards of tin ceilings, lath and plaster construction, and the difficulty in handling fires in baled cotton and vegetable fibres. He told of what to look out for and guard against in fires in wood working establishments, paint shops, dry cleaning plants, and in places where drugs and chemicals are stored. The chief used instances from his own experiences in emphasing many of the points brought out in his address.

At the close of the talk Chief Daniel F. Sennott, of Boston, inquired regarding the best method of handling a fire in the hold of a ship and Chief Sullivan, of Utica, N. Y., asked about the right thing to do where the upper 3 stories of a 10 story cotton warehouse were involved in a fire.

A rising vote of thanks was given Assistant Chief Dougherty for his address and then upon motion by Ex-Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn, of Boston, Dougherty was unanimously elected as an honorary member of the association.

Hazard and Protection of Lake Regions

Chief Oliver T. Sanborn, of Portland, Me., first vice-president of the association, who presided at the morning session was again in charge at the afternoon meeting as President Shepard was suffering from a lame knee.

Chief Arthur W. Spring, of Laconia, N. H., spoke on "The Fire Hazard and Protection of Lake Regions." He said that 24 years ago he became volunteer chief of the fire department in Laconia on the shore of Lake Winnipesaukee. In 1923 he was made permanent chief. He told of fighting fires in ice houses and of improvemen s effected in his community including the installation of automatic sprinklers in a large hosiery plant and in the Masonic Temple. The Gamewell fire alarm system was extended six and a half miles to The Weirs and more hydrants were laid out. Chief Spring told of the success of a fire prevention campaign in which he enlisted the aid of boy scouts and school children in clean up and inspection work. He ended his talk by giving a brief description of Laconia and its present fire department and by extending a cordial invitation to the chiefs to visit the municipality.

Members, Associates and Guests at the Sixth Annual Convention of the New England Association of Fire ... at Bu...

Cooperation Between Fire and Water Departments

P. C. Charnock, engineer of the New England Insurance Exchange, spoke on "The Value of Co-operation Between the Fire and Water Departments of a City."

In pointing out the close relationship of these two municipal departments he said:

"Without water the fire department is practically helpless and a water supply without a fire department to utilize it is of but little if any value. Therefore the two should go hand in hand to bring about the proper development of their functions. To begin with each should have an understanding of the problems of the other department. In the smaller water systems the cost of providing suitable amounts of water for fire supply probably totals about seventy per cent of the entire cost of the system whereas in the larger cities the cost of serving domestic consumers considerably outweighs the fire protection charges. A map of the water distribution system placed in each fire house will assist the officers in studying the size of the mains and locations of hydrants. Some employe of the water department should attend all fires in important districts and should respond to all second alarms. The fire department can assist here by having tappers installed in the water works office and the superintendent's dwelling. The fire department can profit by securing a hydrant of each type used in the city for demonstration purposes."

Mr. Charnock then told of many ways in which the water works superintendent and the fire chief could be of value to one another and advised frequent conferences in regard to fire hazards and other matters.

Drill Schools and Fire Colleges

Ex-Chief F. A. Murray, of Morris Cove, Conn., gave an address on "The Importance of Drill Schools and Fire Col-

leges." He told of his experience as a travelling engineer and drill master. He said that fire fighting and fire prevention are now definite sciences and that every fire department should have a drill school to teach the men how to handle tools, appliances, and apparatus. He said practical evolutions should be given in the drill schools rather than spectacular exhibitions.

Experiences at Great Conflagration

Chief Jeremiah F. Sullivan, of Fall River, Mass., related "The Chief's Story of the Great Fall River Fire of Feb. 2, 1928." He described the condition of the Pocasset Mill where the fire originated and the spread of the fire which was so rapid that he found it advisable to send for outside aid within 20 minutes of the sounding of the first alarm. The chief thanked all those who responded to his call for assistance and said that the splendid spirit manifested had never been duplicated. He said that there were 58 pieces of motor apparatus and 544 firemen at the fire and that 93 streams were used. The amount of hose laid was 65,650 feet and the pumping engines consumed 2,534 gallons of gasoline and 785 quarts of oil. Aid was sent by seven cities and fifteen towns and all motor apparatus rendered efficient service.

The Demonstrations

The demonstrations were held Wednesday noon in a lot near the Burlington railroad station and were witnessed by a large crowd of spectators.

Two large pits were constructed for the tests of foam devices, one pit being used by the American-La France and Foamite Corporation and the other one by the American Fomon Company. The blazing oil and gasoline sent up a great pillar of smoke and flame and the tests were highly spectacular. A smaller pit was used by the Pyrene Manufacturing Company for a demonstration of Pnomene. Fyre Freeze was also shown in action and there was a display of a powerful stream of water from a Baker Universal Turret Pipe exhibited by the American Fire Equipment Company.

Chief Alfred Koltonski, of Rutland, Vt., and Frank M. Tiffany, of the exhibit committee, acted as judges for the demonstrations and the following times and data are given as officially recorded by the judges:

Times and Data of Demonstrations June 27

First test: By the American-LaFrance and Foamite Corporation. Pit, 30 ft. in diameter, filled with 330 gallons of crank case oil, 150 gallons of furnace oil, and 100 gallons of high test gasoline. 100 feet of 3 inch hose laid from generator with 2½ inch nozzle. Fire was allowed to burn for 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Then stream of Foamite was started and fire was extinguished in 2 minutes.

Second test: By the American Fomon Company. Pit, 30 ft. in diameter, filled with 330 gallons of crank case oil, 150 gallons of furnace oil, and 100 gallons of high test gasoline 100 feet of 2½ inch hose laid from generator with 1¾ inch nozzle on hose. Fire was allowed to burn for 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Then Fomon stream was started and fire was extinguished in 1 minute and 10 seconds.

Third test: By the American Fire Equipment Company, showing a powerful stream of water played through a Baker Universal Turret Pipe. A Seagrave 750 gallon motor pumping engine of the Burlington Fire Department was used at the hydrant in the above tests.

Fourth test: By the Pyrene Manufacturing Co., demonstrating Phomene. 40 gallon tank of Phomene was used. A pit, with 10 ft. diameter, was filled with 50 gallons of crank case oil, 25 gallons of gasoline, and 25 gallons of furnace oil. Fire was allowed to burn one minute. Then it was extinguished by Phomene in one minute and 10 seconds. Phomene tank was recharged in 12 seconds.

Fifth test: Two tubs of gasoline, allowed to burn for 15 seconds. One extinguished by Fyre Freez in 4 seconds, the other by Pyrene in 45 seconds.

Sixth test: Two tubs of gasoline set afire. One extinguished by Fyre Freez in 3 seconds, the other by Phomene in 37 seconds.

Seventh test: 5 gallons of alcohol set afire and extinguished by Fyre Freez in 5 seconds. Same demonstration repeated and fire extinguished in 2 seconds by Fyre Freez.

Eighth test: Extinguishing burning lacquer with Fyre Freez.

Banquet on Wednesday Evening

The banquet on Wednesday evening, June 27, in the New Memorial Auditorium was largely attended, President William C. Shepard acting as toastmaster. The speakers were Ex-Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn, of Boston; Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, of Newburyport, Mass.; Chief Charles L. McCarthy, of Worcester, Mass.; and Chief James Armstrong, of Kingston, Ontario, who extended greetings from the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs.

A pleasing feature was the presentation to Chief Daniel E. Johnson, of Bridgeport, Conn., of $100 in gold from the Massachusetts chiefs as a testimonial. Chief Johnson, who is a former president of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, retired from active service on August 1. In making the presentation speech Chief Selden R. Allen, of Brookline, Mass., called Chief Johnson "a most beloved comrade who has rendered conspicuous service to this association. We wish for him long years of happiness and hope he will attend all our future conventions to give us the benefit of his years of experience in fire fighting." Chief Johnson made a brief speech, expressing his thanks. He was tendered an ovation and received the congratulations and felicitation of the assemblage.

Fire Chiefs at Burlington, Vt., on June 26 to 29, Assembled at Montcalm Landing During All-Day Trip on Lake Champlain

The banquet was followed by dancing, music being furnished by the Bay Staters orchestra.

Trip on Lake Champlain on Thursday

Thursday was devoted to an all day trip on Lake Champlain on the steamer "Vermont," of the Lake Champlain Transportation Company. Music was furnished by the brass band of the Vergennes Industrial School. The start was made from Burlington at 8:30 a. m. The trip up the lake proved very attractive and the weather was ideal. During the stop of one hour at Montcalm Landing a group photograph was taken of the party. Box lunches were provided. An excellent view was obtained from the steamer of the ruins of Fort Ticonderoga and of the Champlain monument and lighthouse at Crown Point as well as a panorama of the wooded shores and Adirondack and Green Mountains in the distance. Captain Ell Rockwell, the 98 year old skipper of the boat, was on hand to welcome the chiefs. The steamer returned to Burlington at 5 p. m.

About a half hour after the party had marched up town to the Hotel Vermont in a procession headed by the band there was an alarm of fire to which the Burlington department responded and found a blaze in a fraternity house on the grounds of the University of Vermont.

Chief Stockwell and eight members of the Burlington fire department were overcome by leaking gas while fighting this blaze and were removed to a hospital.

The convention closed Friday morning after the completion of unfinished business and the election of officers for the ensuing year. The total attendance registration was 621.

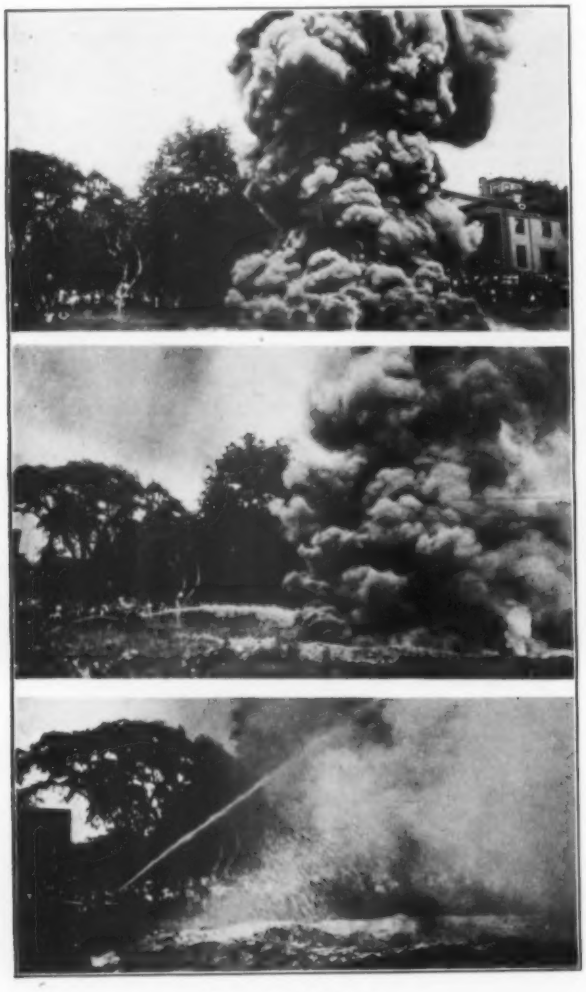
The Exhibits

The exhibition of fire apparatus and fire department equipment at the Sixth Annual Convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs was one of the best ever seen at a chiefs'

convention. Every inch of space in the New Memorial Auditorium in Burlington was engaged weeks before the date of the convention.

Frank M. Tiffany, of Boston, chairman, and Chief Alfred Koltonski, of Rutland, Vt., secretary of the exhibit committee, are entitled to great credit for their untiring efforts to assure the success of the exhibits and the manufacturers did their best to make the display attractive.

The Ahrens-Fox Fire Engine Company showed for the first time a new and radically different piece of motor apparatus which aroused great interest. It is called the "Skirmisher" and is a four in one unit, the equipment combining a motor pumping engine, chemical, hose wagon, and ladder truck. It contains a booster tank and tools and appliances for ladder work and fighting brush and forest fires. This firm also displayed a



The Foamite Test

Upper—The fire at its height. Center—Just as foam was applied. Lower—The fire out. (See page 597.)

1,000 gallon motor pumping engine which has been purchased by New Bedford, Mass.

The American-LaFrance and Foamite Corporation exhibited four motor pumping engines, two of 1,000 gallons capacity and two of 500 gallons, and a city service ladder truck equipped with a chemical tank. The ladder truck has been sold to Laredo, Texas, and one of the engines to Newburyport, Mass.

The Seagrave Corporation displayed the latest model of Seagrave 1,000 gallon motor pumper equipped with booster tank. It is equipped with 4 wheel brakes.

The Mack Company had a large motor pumper on exhibit and the Maxim Motor Company, of Middleboro, Mass., showed a triple combination motor pumper for Watertown, Mass., and a city service ladder truck which will go to Wareham, Mass.

The W. S. Nott Company showed the Nott Universal pumper of 600 gallon capacity with booster tank. B. W. Dezotell was in charge of this exhibit and also of the Indian Fire Patrol, a motor cycle with side car which carries chemical extinguishers and equipment for handling small fires.

There was a complete line of hose, nozzles, badges, fire alarm equipment, and fire department supplies on view.

The following is a list of exhibitors:

American-LaFrance and Foamite Corp.	H. B. Smith Co.
Eureka Fire Hose Mfg. Co.	Pyrene Manufacturing Co.
American Fomon Co.	American Mine Safety Appl. Co.
W. S. Nott Co.	Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.
The Gamewell Co.	Maxim Motor Co.
The H. K. Barnes Co.	Ahrens-Fox Fire Engine Co.
Fabric Fire Hose Co.	Mack Trucks, Inc.
Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co.	Samuel Eastman Co.
American Fire Appliance Co.	C. G. Braxmar Co.
The Seagrave Corp.	H. R. Packard & Son.
The Kilsoot Chemical Co.	Haskell Portable Crank Case Co.
	Fyre-Freez Corp.

Chief Charles E. Fortin, of Lewiston, Me., exhibited at the convention a number of devices of his own invention which are now being manufactured by the Corner Brook Foundry and Machine Company, of Bath, Me.

These included a cellar pipe with a gooseneck arrangement which fastens into the shut-off nozzle of a playpipe and can be operated by two men; a ball tip for use on a cellar pipe to distribute spray over a wide area; the Fortin angle nozzle made with a 14 inch extension for attachment to a chemical line shut-off nozzle; and a hydrant wrench for use in opening hydrants in cold weather. This last device is a steel wrench which when extended has a leverage of 27 inches.

An informal meeting and reunion of members of the Maine Fire Chiefs' Association was held in the New Memorial Auditorium at Burlington on the afternoon of June 27 at which plans were discussed for holding the annual meeting of the organization. Among the Maine fire chiefs at the convention were Chief Oliver T. Sanborn, Portland; Fire Commissioner T. M. Kerrigan, Lewiston; Chief Charles E. Fortin, Lewiston; Ex-Chief Walter W. Berry, Waterville; Chief Grover Lovejoy, Waterville; Chief Samuel Mason, Bangor; Chief Joseph Randlett, Richmond; Chief Harry L. McKay, Presque Isle; Chief Harry Turner, Springvale; Chief Solomon Mercier, Rumford; Chief Verned Cargion, Auburn; Chief Charles Griffin, Skowhegan; Chief George M. Curdy, Augusta; Chief Eugene T. Ricker, Biddeford; Chief Victor Huit, Farmington; Chief Water Hogan, Orono; Ex-Chief Roy Small, Augusta; Deputy Chief Earl Pratt, of Auburn, and Chief John Pendleton, of Saco. Chief Berry, of Waterville, is president of the Maine Fire Chiefs' Association, and Chief Fortin, of Lewiston, is vice-president. Chief Charles Bowker, of South Paris, is secretary, and the board of directors is composed of Chief Berry, Commissioner Kerrigan, and Chief George McCurdy, of Augusta.

(For List of Attendance, see page 615)

New Jersey and New York Volunteers Meet

Seventy companies were represented at the meeting of the New Jersey and New York Volunteer Firemen's Association held in Harrington Park, N. J., June 29.

Alfred A. Stokes, sergeant of the New York Fire Patrol was the principal speaker and he talked on the benefits to be derived from fire departments engaged in salvage work. He paid tribute to the manufacturers of fire aparatus and equipment who are always trying to better methods employed.

After the meeting was an excellent program of vaudeville talent. Refreshment were served at the fire house by the chief and his assistants.

Memorial services were held Sunday July 1 in the auditorium of the Westwood, N. J., high school.

The annual convention and parade will be held at Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Saturday, July 14. The association band will furnish music.

WM. PAUL BABCOCK.

Price Is Now a Kentucky Colonel

In recognition of his efficient services in reorganizing the Lexington, Ky., fire department, Arthur C. Price of Minneapolis, Minn., has been given a commission as a full fledged colonel and made an aide-de-camp to the governor.

Col. Price is very proud of his new title and the fact that Gov. Flem D. Sampson appreciated the services rendered.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., to Buy Pumper—Bids have been received at Rhinebeck, N. Y., for a new pumper.

WITH THE EDITOR

Lessons of a Twenty-Third Floor Fire

Late last month a fire started on the twenty-third floor of a Forty-Second Street sky-scraper, in the region of the Grand Central Station, in New York City. This office building is a so-called "fire-proof" structure, but the motor control room at the front of the floor blazed up merrily from a short-circuit, and the watchman, at the time on the eleventh floor, ran up the stairs to the twenty-third, and finding the blaze beyond his power to extinguish, ran down again to the street, and summoned the fire department.

When the firemen arrived, it was found that the blaze had put the elevators out of business, and there was nothing to it but to shoulder fire extinguishers and hose and start the upward grind to the twenty-third floor.

It is an accepted principle in fire-fighting that a building is as fireproof as its contents—in other words that no building can be free of danger from fire which is filled with inflammable furnishings and material, no matter how fire resistant its construction.

Such being the case, high buildings though including only iron, steel, stone, or other non-burnable materials, must be considered a fire hazard by the department, if on their floors are placed all manner of wooden partitions, desks, and furniture, flimsy furnishings, and no end of paper and other articles that will make a hot fire. If a fire occurs on one of the floors of such a building, with doors left open by careless or frightened employees, the blaze will readily spread from room to room. The menace to life might be great, if, as in the present case, the elevator power should be cut off, and occupants of upper floors be caught above the blaze, with no means of exit except stairways which must be reached through smoke-filled halls.

Such fires are one of the problems that firemen of the larger cities have to contend with.

The sky-scraper is with us, apparently not only to stay, but also to grow in height and number of stories as time goes on. The problem of meeting emergencies which may arise is not being overlooked. The fire service is keeping an attentive eye on the sky-scraper problem and can be depended upon to promptly find solutions for any new situations which may develop.

Elect Firemen to the Village Council

An eastern village in a recent election took a step which ought to result in harmony with the fire department. Three officers of the local fire fighting force, which is a volunteer organization, were elected to the village council. In this town, under such conditions, there will be very little doubt as to the cooperation between the council and the fire department.

Such a plan as this should appeal to other municipalities whose volunteer fire departments show symptoms of antagonism. Taken as individuals the firemen are loyal and interested beyond question. Any member of the fire department should make a valuable addition to the local administrative body.

The added advantage of knowledge of fire-fighting should be invaluable to such individuals, when matters connected with the fire department, its discipline or questions of its administration come before the council for its decision, as they are bound to do, from time to time.

The plan has merit.

Should Small Departments Do Inspections?

A speaker at a recent convention strongly advocated the plan of firemen of the smaller city and town doing inspection work just as often and just as regularly as those of the larger paid departments.

That the average small town volunteer fireman knows comparatively little of the general hazards of the territory which he guards from fire is a foregone conclusion. He has little time to devote to a study of his territory, and probably has never thought of the necessity for such a move. And yet, such a knowledge is just as essential to him in his work of fire fighting as to the members of a large city department.

If, on the other hand, this volunteer is compelled to recognize that such inspection is part of his routine duty as a fireman and certain territory is assigned to his charge by his chief, to see that all proper precautions are observed by the householders and business places in such section, he will feel a keen responsibility and pride in seeing that his territory is as well protected and as well cared for from a fire protection standpoint as that assigned to any of his fellow members.

Besides cleaning up potential hazards, such a plan will also have the advantage of familiarizing the members of the fire department with the work that they will be called upon to do in case a fire breaks out. It will make better and more efficient firemen of them, and will also increase their interest in their work. For there is nothing that so stimulates the average man to better efforts as the knowledge of a task well done.

Of course, there is this to be remembered in regard to inspection by the small town volunteer. Besides being a fireman he is also often a business man of the town—or village. He also is not endowed with the authority

which a paid fireman would have, and therefore his entry to business establishments and residences alike would have to be based upon courtesy and cooperation, rather than authoritative act as an official. There might be certain difficulties or complications which would arise from this fact and the avoidance of this condition would call for considerable diplomacy on the part of the chief in assigning sections for visitation by the various members of his command.

THE PART INSPECTION PLAYS IN ELIMINATING FIRE HAZARDS

Every Department Should Perform Fire Inspection—Every Fireman Should Take His Turn at It—Results Would Justify Such Action

By W. T. FILMER
Fire Prevention Director, Youngstown, O., Sheet and Tube Co.*

THE author of this paper advocates the idea that every fire department, no matter how small the city or village, should perform fire inspection regularly, and that every member of the department should take part in this work:

We all know very well that fire hazards are not always recognized, usually they are not even considered. A spirit of contempt is the usual attitude which people in general assume towards things which should of right be the occasion of not only considerable thought, but of genuine alarm.

We see instances of people using gasoline or naotha to clean a rug, the man of the house having been overwhelmed by the persuasive ability of his wife to undertake the job, and while doing it, he does not hesitate to smoke, lighting one cigarette after another without rising from his knees. We see kerosene and even gasoline used to kindle fires by people who very likely in their own experience have knowledge of others having been burned to death or their home destroyed because of this practice.

We see such liberties taken with volatile liquids, such as benzol and gasoline, used as a thinner for paint in industrial establishments where at any moment a flash from an electric motor or switch is all that is necessary to ignite the vapors and start a fire which may result in losses running to millions of dollars. We see people persist in using wooden shingles for homes in which they have staked the earnings of years gone by and of years to come; and we see them deposit waste paper in a pile in the cellar, awaiting a day when it is chilly enough to make a little fire in the furnace desirable, before they burn it.

Force of Example in Fire Prevention

We see hard-headed, keen-sighted business men permitting smoking in a building where combustible contents are stored and where the careless action of an irresponsible employee may and often does result in a fire loss amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars as was the case in the paper warehouse fire at Cleveland in January last.

When we see these things going on in connection with such evident hazards, is it any wonder that the more concealed hazards are not recognized? How can we expect employees to recognize in the careless use of matches, in an accumulation of excess oil and grease around a piece of machinery, in a bundle of oily overalls, in the piling of lumber against steam pipes, that in these practices there exists the potential cause of a fire which may, perhaps, result in a period of idleness for the operatives during the reconstruction; when the owners or superintendents are not sufficiently well informed and interested in the matter to insist that these practices be stopped.

Why expect the laboring man to refrain from smoking his pipe, because of the danger of fires, when the president of the company does not hesitate to smoke his Havana Perfecto when passing through the same territory? How can we expect a woman in the household to know that there is a limit to the safe carrying capacity of the electric wiring in the house, and that by using the toaster, the percolator, an electric iron and an electric light all at the same time she may be causing a concealed connection of wire to arc and set fire to the wooden framing of the house, when her mechanic husband does not hesitate to temporarily reinstate a blown fuse by the popular method of putting a penny in the plug and then forgetting about it? As a matter of fact, we can't expect it. The force of example is a powerful force and many things are done by people who can not be expected to know any better simply because they see similar things done by people whom they think ought to know better.

This puts the bulk of the responsibility up to those who ought to know, but do even those know? Some do, some don't. Some take the chance and get away with it, and some take the chance and don't get away with it.

The folly of taking unnecessary chances with fire hazards is a wide spread one. The favorite alibi is that the same condition has existed for a number of years and we have never had any trouble.

Those Who Know Should Disseminate Knowledge

Well, what ought we to do? It is my opinion that those of us who know wherein these hazards lie are under an obligation to disseminate this knowledge to those who do not know, or if they do not know, have not been sufficiently interested in the possibilities to compel them to take the necessary steps to remedy such dangerous conditions.

Fire Prevention sections of municipal fire departments are an established part of the organization in some localities. Where they exist they are justifying their existence in no uncertain manner. As a subject for discussion may I offer this question, "Why not have an active Fire Prevention squad in all localities?" In large cities, small cities, large towns, small towns. Small communities should be easier to handle than the larger ones as the construction is more congested in large communities. A fire in a small community is often quite a serious affair. There are instances where factories in small towns, branches of large corporations, are not rebuilt after a fire. This often times creates a serious embarrassment because of the residents of the town who are thereby thrown out of employment. I have in mind a small city in this state where one of these branch factories, having about 600 employees, burned down last summer. It hasn't been rebuilt, and probably will not be rebuilt. Those 600 employees represent about 2400 people, about 10% of the population of the town. Think what that means to the economic conditions of that town. The stores feel it, real estate feels it, and its influence is felt in all phases of the town's life.

Industries in small towns need to be nutured by the town. Usually the non-resident owners of these branch factories will welcome the periodical inspection of their premises in order to be sure that every possible precaution against fire is being taken, by the resident managers. All property is entitled to every consideration to protect it against fire loss.

There will always be fires occurring in spite of all we can do but don't you think that fires are occurring which might be prevented. We know that such is the case, but are we doing all we can to prevent them?

All Firemen Should Do Inspection Work

I believe it should be a part of not only the training but of the regular duty of every fireman to engage in the work of fire inspection in the territory surrounding the house where he is stationed. A fireman should be out every day making these inspections. Whether he should only spend one day at a time, or a week at a time, is a detail, subject to local conditions. Personally I would favor the idea of one man spending a week on the job. The next week another man would be out.

It would mean that each fire station would have to have one man more than is necessary to man the apparatus. By this means every man in the company would become familiar with the hazards in his own territory. Printed forms should be used for the reports and after the existing hazards had been pointed out personally to the occupant of the property or to the owner, by the inspecting fireman, the report should be turned in and held until the next inspection; after which, if nothing had been done to improve conditions, some action by the head of the inspection section should be taken.

Training in this line of work should be done under the direction of either the head of the inspection section himself or an instructor who would be regularly engaged in this line of work, and who would also make inspections in the more dangerous zones of the city or town himself.

I do not claim that this plan of municipal inspection is in any way original with me, but at the present time it is being done very spasmodically. Some cities do and some don't. Some do it part of the time and then discontinue until some one happens to think it is about time to begin again, and in some small towns it isn't done at all.

Inspections Regular and Universal

What I am advocating is that such inspections be regular and universal. As stated before, the men would become familiar with their territory. It may be, but I hardly think it is likely,

(*Continued on page* 604)

* From a paper read before the annual convention of the Ohio Fire Chiefs' Association at Marion.

Questions and Answers

NOTE—Readers are invited to send in questions, which will be answered in the order received. Names are omitted from questions unless otherwise specified.

Tank Truck Fire

To the Editor:

I was asked a question a few days ago and I would be very thankful if your department would send me their answer to the same so that I may see how near correct my answer was.

Our department consists of eleven companies, made up as follows: two seventy-five foot aerial ladder companies; one city service truck with two thirty gallon chemical tanks thereon; one 1,000 gallon pump and hose wagon; four 750 gallon triple combination pumper, hose and chemical trucks; three combination chemical and hose wagons; and two combination chemical and hose wagons that are held in reserve for any emergencies that may arise such as different companies apparatus meeting with an accident, etc. All of the above apparatus is motor driven.

The only foam equipment we have at the present time is two three gallon extinguishers, which you will see is very essential to the question I wish to ask.

Question: You respond to a bell alarm given because of an accident to a large truck used for the transportation of gasoline. As a result of the accident, the truck containing the gasoline became ruptured allowing several hundred gallons of the fluid to flow upon the street which is located in the business section of the city. You have at hand three engine and two ladder companies. State fully what you would do under the circumstances, first assuming that the gasoline had become ignited and secondly that the gasoline was merely flowing and had not become ignited.

I hope the above details will be quite clear to you.

L. W. A.

Answer. If several hundred gallons of gasoline has already been discharged from the tank, the two small foam extinguishers would be of little effect due to the fact that the gasoline would have flown quite a distance. Furthermore, if several hundred gallons have been discharged upon the street there is little doubt but what some of this has already reached sewer manholes and gone down into the sewer.

In the event that the gasoline has taken fire, the fire must have reached into the sewer system and if there is going to be any explosion of gases therein it will have already occurred.

In view of this, there will be no further danger in driving additional gasoline into the sewer.

To do this, several small streams should be brought into play, operating from both sides of the burning gasoline and on the truck. Very likely the gasoline will be flowing along in the gutter and heat will be reaching the windows on either side of the street. In this case, the burning gasoline can be broken up by streams operating so as to drive the gasoline part way out on the street.

The chief precautions are to prevent driving the gasoline up over the curb, and to prevent fire from extending to combustible materials either along building fronts or along the curb, by the use of streams. Tank truck can be kept cool with streams.

If the gasoline has not ignited and is being discharged onto the street, and there is no chance of getting the truck away or cutting off the flow of gasoline, then the only thing to do is to let it flow into the sewer. This practice is followed in Chicago and other large cities and the chances are there will be little liklihood of an explosion taking place. By the time the gasoline reaches the sewer outlet, it will have become so diluted, or spread out, that subsequent fire around the outlet of the sewer will be unlikely.

After the larger part of the gasoline has flowed into the sewer, the street should be flushed to remove all free gasoline and prevent cigarette butt or other source of ignition setting fire to the remaining gasoline and fire following the path of the gasoline to the sewer.

Calling Help

To the Editor:

I would appreciate your answering the following question which I quote from the January 25th issue of FIRE ENGINEERING. The question was asked at an examination for captain in New York City.

Question: A man who lives on the ground floor of a tenement house accidentally set fire to a large box of excelsior. He realized immediately that he could not put the fire out. There is a fire engine company in the next block 300 feet away; there is a fire alarm box in the opposite direction 200 feet away. Should he pull the box or run to the quarters of the engine company?

Give definite reasons for your answer.

Answer. The man should run to the fire alarm box and turn in an alarm. Here is the reason: There is no assurance that the fire company of the station 300 feet away is in quarters. If the company is out, then all of the time required to run down to the station has been lost. In transmitting calls for help in case of fire there should be no uncertainty—hence, the advisability of going to the fire alarm box where in case the nearest company is out at a fire, some other company will be sent in response to the call.

Carbonic Acid and Carbon Dioxide

To the Editor:

I would greatly appreciate an answer to several questions:

1. How is carbonic acid gas produced?
2. What is its effects on fire and the human body?
3. Compare carbonated water and carbonic acid gas.
4. Does carbonic acid gas enter soda water?
5. What is carbon dioxide?
6. Any comparison between carbon dioxide and carbonic acid gas used in refrigeration?
7. What are the dangers of carbon dioxide in refrigeration?

Thanking you for any information you may render and appreciating an early reply, I am,

J. M. G.

Answer 1. Carbonic acid gas is produced by combustion of carbon in any form; by fermentation (e. g., in breweries), or by action of acids on marble, limestone or dolomite; it is purified, collected and subjected to pressure. At any fire encountered by fire departments carbon dioxide is produced through the combustion of wood, vegetable fibers, and other materials.

Answer 2. The effect of carbonic acid gas is to smother the fire. Carbonic acid gas is made up of carbon and oxygen so combined as to prevent the freeing of oxygen. As there is thus no free oxygen in carbon acid gas, this gas when surrounding a fire will smother the same.

In the human body, carbonic acid gas, unless present in large proportions, is harmless. It is inactive and does not poison as

does carbon monoxide. On the other hand, carbonic acid gas does not supply any oxygen to the human system and thus will smother a person if present in sufficient quantity. It may be mentioned, as being of general interest, that fire will be smothered before the percentage of carbonic acid gas reaches a point where it will cause the death of a person by its presence.

Answer 3. Carbonated water is water which has been charged with carbonic acid gas. In other words, the gas is forced into the water under pressure and upon the bottle or container being opened, this gas again frees itself in the form of small bubbles which rise to the top of the water.

Answer 4. Carbonic acid gas is either forced into the soda water or else it is formed by the action of the various acids upon carbonates used in the manufacture of soda water. As an example, citric acid commonly used as a substitute for citrus fruit juices produces carbon dioxide when brought in contact with ordinary baking soda.

Answer 5. Carbon dioxide is the more correct name for carbonic acid gas. In other words, they are both the same thing but carbon dioxide is the more descriptive name and is the one now commonly employed to describe carbonic acid gas.

Answer 6. As noted in answer 5, carbon dioxide and carbonic acid gas are the same thing and hence their application to refrigeration is the same.

Answer 7. The chief dangers of carbon dioxide in refrigeration are: possibility of bursting of cylinders containing carbon dioxide gas; possibility of leaks developing in system; possibility of release of carbon dioxide in dangerous quantities in confined spaces by opening up of refrigerating system.

CORRESPONDENCE

Criticises Short Answer Form of Examination

To the Editor:

I have read the very interesting article on "The Last Word in Examinations," appearing in the May 30 issue of FIRE ENGINEERING. It causes me to wonder if the short answer form in its entirety is the best. Of course much consideration must be given to any idea that has been devised by such an association as the Bureau of Public Administration.

Does not the free answer form of examination give the candidate the opportunity to express himself to the best of his ability and knowledge, where as if he is confined to the short answer form he can only indicate by a mark or by true or false, etc., which question asked is right. This in my opinion does not give the candidate who could do so the opportunity to express himself and show his qualifications; while to another candidate who could not express himself it gives an opportunity at guessing or probably re-calling the answer to the question, as he may have read it in a book, or heard disscussed about the station. At the same time, the reason for his answer he could not express—orally or in writing.

I can recall quite vividly a discussion of false and true questions at a fire station by the various members. Several sets of these questions had been obtained from fire journals and examination question papers and had been read quite thoroughly by various members from time to time, and they showed remarkable ability in answering the questions: but if asked to explain how they determined right from wrong, in many cases they could not, and their only explanation for getting the right answer was that they could remember the answer as it had been stated in the fire journals or by some previous discussion.

Is there not the possibility with short-answer examinations of the candidates having memorized the answers to many different sets and types of questions from books, etc., not caring particularly whether they understand the theoretical and practical side of the work, but just so they can recognize and remember the accepted answer. This much as a little child remembers poems and stories taught it by its mother, not knowing the meaning of them but just that it is proper to say and do in that matter.

In answering I believe the candidate must only answer either true or false and is not permitted to discuss the question in anyway. Still I can recall where fire journals, when different sets of these questions were submitted to them, have shown where it was possible for either true or false to be the answer, depending entirely on how the examiner may view the question. If the leading fire journals cannot answer the question with one word, how can they expect the candidate who looks to the fire journal for his theoretic knowledge to answer the question?

And may I not further ask: Would not the candidate who combines good fire-fighting practice with a good theoretical and practical knowledge and ability to express himself either orally or in writing, and who can discuss intelligently with his superiors, equals and subordinates, be better fitted to become a superior officer and lead and instruct men, than a candidate who is a good fire-fighter with a good theoretical and practical knowledge but no ability to express himself either orally or in writing and can only distinguish right from wrong by a mark or true or false or some other short method? Could this man be efficient in instructing and imparting the science of fire-fighting to his subordinates or to men just entering the department; could he impress them and make them respect him and seek counsel with him in matters regarding firemanic duties?

I firmly believe that the officer who can intelligently explain the duties, the theory and the practical parts of fire-fighting to his superiors and subordinates in particular has a big advantage over the officer who cannot, and can obtain more respect and better results. This is what we are striving to obtain in modern departments.

Is it not true, that the type of men who now seek appointment to fire departments are much better educated than heretofore and, in years to come, will be still better educated? I dare say it is safe to predict that ninety per cent of the candidates who take these examinations have had at least an elementary school education and many have had several years of high school, business training or its equivalent. Why then should we restrict these men and prevent them from using their education to better themselves in promotion examinations? Why make them answer with T or F or some other mark? Give them a chance to use their education. All fire departments need men of intelligence who can express themselves convincingly and properly to carry on the program of fire prevention and safety talks and lectures.

Is it not possible that the short answer system should have been in vogue twenty years ago when the average man seeking advancement had a limited or no education so to speak?

Possibly some discussion on this subject would be quite appropriate at this time and would no doubt be very beneficial to the readers of your very interesting journal.

A REGULAR READER.

New Stations Planned for San Antonio

Five new fireproof and semi-fireproof fire stations will be erected in San Antonio, Texas, from proceeds of $300,000 in bonds recently issued for the fire department. When these stations are completed all of San Antonio's eighteen fire stations will be either fireproof or semi-fireproof, according to Fire and Police Commissioner Phil Wright.

There are twenty-one companies in the San Antonio fire department, some of them being double companies.

Some of this fund will be used in replacing worn-out cables in the fire alarm and police signal systems in the downtown district, and if there is enough money left in the fund additional fire alarm boxes will be purchased. This city has grown much more rapidly in the past few years than the fire alarm system has, which is no fault of City Electrician Claud Convers, but rather that of the city to provide sufficient funds for additional much needed fire alarm boxes. The city still has in use twelve or fifteen old Gaynor boxes, a system at one time manufactured in Louisville, Ky., but which has been out of business since the late nineties.

A. B. COCHRANE.

Man Convicted of Attempted Arson

State Fire Marshal S. L. Legreid of Illinois has secured the conviction of one Irvin Suite for attempted arson in Williamson County. The case grew out of a fire set in a hardware store of H. H. Heasley at Creal Springs, apparently for the purpose of concealing a robbery. A piece of an envelope bearing Suite's name was found after the fire and proved his undoing. The loot, consisting of some knives, razors and a shotgun or two, was recovered in two wells. Suite was brought back from Kentucky and pleaded guilty when arraigned. The evidence was developed by Deputy State Fire Marshal Paul W. Baker and Deputy Sheriff Joe Shafer.

Deputy George O. Land of Mr. Legreid's staff has just secured a confession from one Edwin A. Schuetz covering the burning of a dwelling and contents owned by him at Danville. The Deputy secured evidence that articles had been removed from the house before the fire and recovered some of them. Following the confession of Schuetz he was arrested for burning to defraud.

Chardon, O., Considers Farm Protection—A drive has been launched in Chardon, Ohio, to raise funds with which to purchase apparatus for farm protection.

Mt. Morris, Pa., Organizes Department—A volunteer fire department has been organized in Mount Morris, Pa., with J. W. Muellen as chief.

RAILROAD WATERFRONT BUILDINGS MAKE BIG BLAZE IN BOSTON

Fire Damages Two Buildings Owned by New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Fireboats Help in Checking Advance of Flames

LARGE clouds of black smoke attracted thousands of automobilists across Fort Point Channel to watch firemen battle a three-alarm fire in two buildings owned by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in Boston.

The two one-story buildings, standing alongside each other on the South Boston bank of the channel, between the Congress St. and Northern Ave. bridges, were damaged by the fire. The wooden one, near Northern Ave. about 150 feet in length, was ruined by the blaze, while a large section of the building on the Congress St. side was badly damaged.

One fireman was slightly hurt and several others had narrow escapes from being cut by glass, or overcome by smoke.

The fire had been burning for some time before it was discovered. An alarm was turned in from a box and another alarm was given about the same time by a patrolman who ran to the nearby fire station. At the time the fire was discovered, the flames had burned through the roof but when the firemen arrived, it involved a length of about one hundred feet. Deputy Chief Hebard ordered a third alarm sounded at 7:35, the second being skipped.

Between the sounding of the first and third alarm, a passerby had turned in a separate alarm. While the various companies were rushing to the fire, two fireboats tied up to the wharf directly alongside the burning structure started to pour immense amounts of water from their deck guns. The fireboats were instrumental in checking the blaze.

For a time it was believed that the fire would spread to adjoining warehouses. To prevent possible damage, several warehouses were ordered vacated.

The damaged buildings are owned by the New Haven and leased to the Atlas Terminal Stores which company in turn sublets the warehouses. The damaged section were occupied by Stone's Lynn and Boston Express Company and the Atlantic Salt Company.

The cause of the fire has not been determined.

H. BELKNAP.

A Boston Waterfront Fire Resulted in $75,000 Damage and Caused Four Alarms to Be Sent In

WHAT'S BURNING

THE following list includes fires of $25,000 loss and over in the United States and Canada, for the periods designated in the headings. These figures, compiled from telegraphic reports, are based on estimates made at the time, and are subject to later investigation and consequent revision. Taken as a whole, however, they give an approximately correct view of the losses incurred. The figures represent loss in thousands.

Week Ending June 29

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.—Froseth block destroyed..... 25
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.—Juniata Hosiery Mill destroyed..... 80
VICTORY, WIS.—Tulloch store and adj. property..... 25
HANFORD, CAL.—Kings Hotel and adj. property..... 200
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Plant of Crown Machine Co..... 30
OAKLAND, CALIF.—Factory of Culmock Furniture Co..... 65
CLINTON, ONT.—Wesley Willis United Church destroyed.... 40
BROWNSVILLE, PA.—Wise bldg. damaged..... 50
GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Bob White Packing Co. plant badly damaged 30
LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Ocean Park Casino destroyed..... 80
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Plant of Diamond Flooring Co..... 100
ALMA, NEB.—Orleans Flour Mills damaged..... 40
PETERSBURG, VA.—Car barn destroyed..... 25
WATERLOO, N. Y.—Bldg. occupied by Waterloo Rug Co..... 70
DETROIT, MICH.—Warehouse of Crowley Milner Co..... 25
WILKES-BARRE, PA.—Cottages & adj. property, Harvey's Lake 40
SHARONDALE, KY.—Tipple of Sharondale Coal & Coke Co. destroyed 60
TIPTON, CAL.—8 business bldgs. destroyed..... 80
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Whse. of Canadian National R. R. 80
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Alana apartment hotel damaged..... 30
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—Grain fields and farm property..... 400
ST. MARY'S, PA.—Bldg. occupied by Gnan Bakery..... 25
SCRANTON, PA.—Winola House at Lake Winola..... 125

Week Ending July 6

JENNINGS, MO.—Business bldg. destroyed..... 35
BURLINGTON, VT.—Fraternity house, University of Vermont. 25
BOYCE, LA.—Several business establishments..... 25
DALLAS, TEX.—Mill of Cowser Lumber Co. destroyed..... 35
WINNIPEG, MAN. CAN.—Leslie's Furniture store..... 40
PEKIN, ILL.—Roundhouse of Sante Fe R. R..... 45
WEST POINT, VA.—Freight wharf, Southern R. R..... 40
CARGILL, ONT.—Pinkerton Mill and power plant near here.. 80
HYDER, ALASKA.—Province Hotel and business establishments 80
SOUTH BEND, IND.—Campus of Notre Dame University..... 65
MEXIA, TEX.—Magnolia Petroleum Co. oil tank..... 80
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Canal St. business property..... 50
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—New Haven Crown Light Co. property. 65
NORWALK, CONN.—Commercial bldg. damaged..... 80
WARRENSVILLE, OHIO.—Bldg. at city farm destroyed..... 35
CHICAGO, ILL.—Nieburger Chevrolet Co. garage..... 45
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Bldg. of Grand Rapids Casket Co.. 30
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hanger & planes, Hoover Field, Va.... 50
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Sun Oil Co. yards damaged..... 80
POPLAR BLUFF, MO.—Plant of Morrison Hoop Co..... 30
MT. PLEASANT, N. C.—Foil Brothers building destroyed..... 80
UNION CITY, N. J.—169 to 177 Summit Ave., damaged..... 40
QUEBEC, QUE.—St. Joseph Hotel, at St. Catherine..... 30
SANTA ROSA, CALIF.—Hotel Santa Rosa damaged..... 25

Uxbridge, Mass., to Have New Station—Bids were received for the construction of a new five station in Uxbridge, Mass. It will be of brick and cast stone, two stories high and designed by George Ernest Robinson of Boston.

Poughkeepsie to Vote on Fire Alarm System—The question of installing a new fire alarm system will be voted on in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The new system is estimated to cost $150,000.

Arrangements for Pennsylvania Convention—Plans have been completed for the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Central Pennsylvania Volunteer Firemen's Association at Clearfield on August 1 and 2. There will be a number of prizes to tournament and parade contest winners.

More Firemen Added to Ocean City, N. J.—Four new firemen have been added to the Ocean City, N. J., department. Bids will soon be received for the construction of a new fire house for which a $50,000 appropriation has been made. Plans for this building have already been approved.

Inspection in Eliminating Fire Hazards

(Continued from page 600)

that some chiefs may not want the men to know the perils they may be facing but it seems to me that every man should know whether an industrial building has in it a supply of fine material which, if it were liberated during a fire, would produce a dust condition which might explode, similar to explosions in grain elevators or starch factories. He should know something of the contents of the building, the character of the electric wiring and equipment, the location of main switches, what, if any, gas conditions exist, the location of valves, etc. And it seems to me that this can only be obtained by personal observation.

Couple this personal observation with inspection of the buildings for unnecessary hazards and I believe that much good will be accomplished. In order to have the authority to do this, it will be necessary for council to pass an ordinance, giving this authority to the fire chief and providing penalties for those who ignore the orders issued when fire hazards are found.

Instruction of Children in Schools

Instruction of children in schools should also be a part of the duty of the five prevention section as well as a regular line of publicity in local papers on the subject. I see no reason at all why, with a wide spread campaign of education on this subject, we could not expect to be able to enlist the best minds in the country in preparing printed matter which would vividly and comprehensively present the subject so that the necessity of exercising more care and precaution would be evident to thousands who today are taking a passive attitude on this most important subject.

Removal of Fire Hazards

Because the value of buildings is constantly increasing is no reason why the fire loss should constantly increase. Such a condition indicates a failure to measure up to our opportunity. Until the amount of the fire loss shows a steadily decreasing total in spite of increasing values and volume, we must content ourselves with what satisfaction there may be in the knowledge that we have not done all we can to prevent these astounding losses nor to acquaint the people with the fire hazards as they are, nor to show them how, when they do recognize them, they can do all in their power to eliminate them.

There are a number of dilapidated structures in every city and town which are a positive menace to the community and should be torn down. As a result of the work of the Division of Fire Prevention at Indianapolis in 1927 sixty-four buildings were ordered torn down, eighty-nine were repaired and made safe, and twenty-seven are being negotiated.

How Inspection is Done in Big Plant

If you will pardon this, I will illustrate the efficacy of systematic inspection by referring to my own experience during the past year, with an inspector constantly at work on our various properties in Youngstown and vicinity. He sees a condition which is hazardous, usually as a result of carelessness, and immediately calls the attention of the foreman to it. The chances are that the foreman has not considered it as a hazard and often has not given it any thought at all, but upon having it called to his attention, he usually gets it cleaned up, or some arrangement is made whereby the hazard is materially reduced, if not actually removed. What has been the result? In 1926, before we had this systematic inspection, the plants in the Youngstown District had 2274 fires during the year, and because of the efficiency of our Fire Brigade, of which Mr. Harty is the competent chief, they were not permitted to become any more than small fires, but the fact remains that we had 2274 fires in the year, quite a number of which had the makings of a conflagration. In 1927 this number was reduced to 1053, a reduction of more than 53%. The amount of the damage caused by these fires was reduced 61½%. There was no change in the Fire Brigade, it was just as efficient in 1926 as in 1927, so that I think I am justified in saying that watching the hazards and eliminating them wherever possible was responsible for this reduction.

It is fortunate that the necessity for this kind of work has been evident in some places, so that a great many of the difficulties of pioneering have been met and overcome. Some cities are already operating Fire Prevention sections under full authority of council ordinances. I have recently been informed that Columbus has authorized such a section. Cincinnati has such an ordinance.

I believe I am safe in saying that Fire Prevention sections, functioning actively, systematically, will be a very effective means of educating the people in the matter of the recognition of fire hazards and appreciating what the elimination of Fire Hazards means to them and their community.

Until the people recognize what Fire Hazards really mean, and become enthusiastic in their efforts to eliminate them, I do not believe that the present criminal wastefulness of the annual fire loss will be reduced to the point where a progressive civilization has a right to expect of a people who appreciate their responsibilities.

START
FIREWORKS
TODAY
One Big Assorted Package Valued at $1.00 for Every Boy and Girl in the City Who Gets Only Two (2) New Paid-in-Advance Subscribers for the MORNING POST at the Rate of 45 Cents Per Month.
BANG
Bring Your Orders and Money To the City Circulation Dept. Of the Denver Morning Post
This Offer Ends July 2nd. Have All Orders In by 6:00 P. M. of This Date. You Are Not Limited to Only ONE Package. Get Your Subscriber Today Before Someone Gets There Before You
I am not at present a subscriber to the Morning Post nor have been for the past 15 days. I hereby order the Morning Post for one month and thereafter until I have notified the carrier of the Denver Morning Post to discontinue same.
Name
Address
Phone
M. or W. & S.
Paid
Boy's Name
Address

Here Is One Newspaper That Does Not Believe in a Sane Fourth

While chiefs have been trying to educate the public, through the newspapers, to prevent children from playing with firecrackers, one newspaper has used the child's love for fireworks as a means to incite a larger newspaper circulation. The *Denver Morning Post* inserted a large advertisement, a copy of which is reproduced, in which they offer one dollar's worth of fireworks free for two subscriptions to the paper. Newspapers, as a rule, have been preaching in cooperation with the fire department, for a safe observance of the Fourth of July in order to reduce the number of accidents and fires that are the aftermath of indiscriminate use of noisemakers and night displays.

Six-County Association Meets in Dunmore

The Six-County Association, composed of membership of towns in the anthracite coal section of Pennsylvania, held their annual convention in Dunmore, Pa. The rainy weather could not dampen the spirits of those who attended the gathering.

The closing event was the parade in which thirty companies participated. Chief Frank J. Murphy of Dunmore was grand marshal. After the parade, the firemen went to Memorial Park where a number of contests were held. The association distributed $1,500 in prizes.

Firemen Drag Hose Up 23 Floors

The fireman of the future may have to be an Alpine climber. New York City firemen had to drag hose up twenty-three floors when fire broke out in the elevators of a building at Forty-Second Street and Vanderbilt Ave.

A night watchman discovered the fire when the elevator stopped operating. He ran up from the eleventh floor to where the fire was located on the twenty-third and then rushed down the twenty-three flights to sound the alarm. When the firemen arrived, the elevators could not be used. They dragged up chemical extinguishers and fire hose. The fire was extinguished with chemicals, and then the men had the simpler task of carrying the hose and appliances down to the street level.

Judgment Needed in Overhauling

(Continued from page 592)

its soldered joints causing its contents to flow over the floor which may be ignited by a live spark.

Danger of Flaming Liquid After a Fire

Where a general stock of painters' materials has been fire involved and the force of the hose stream has caused containers to fall from the shelves to the floor and other cans remain on the shelves they seem apparently harmless. They are, until such time as they are handled by one of the men engaged in the work of overhauling, who in making his examination gives a slight tilt to a can, when liquid fire falls from it and a general flare up over the whole floor area may be expected. Let all men engaged in an operation of this kind beware of the danger of flaming liquid getting on their clothing. In large dry cleaning establishments, large rinsers, barrel shaped, and which are of the revolving type, are in some cases fire involved, hose streams have been operated and have apparently extinguished the fire; there is no fire visible, but beware of any rinser, for it may be filled with liquid fire and do not let any man use hook or ax, or enter any compartment where they are located until fully assured that the fire has died out or is entirely extinguished.

Do not be too hasty in ordering companies to return to quarters where inflammable liquids or painters' materials have been fire involved—you may regret it.

Unnecessary Opening of Walls and Floors

Much unnecessary opening of side walls and pulling of side walls is carried on and where this work has to be done, considerable property damage may be averted by the use of good judgment on the part of the officer in charge. A blackened condition of any sidewall or ceiling does not always mean that fire is behind it, neither does the presence of a smoke stain at a surbase or other wood trim mean fire exists at that point, nor does a feeling of slight heat to the hand imply that fire is present. In any event, this part of the work is where a free use of the hand should be made at any suspicious spot and a careful estimate made as to whether any cutting of the side wall or trim should be necessary. Fire under flooring may be determined accurately by the hand test and this method will prevent a great deal of unnecessary cutting up of floor boards. The cutting out of window frames is a waste of energy and is absolutely unnecessary as the removal of the interior trim on the window frame will permit a full view of the void therein and a very light spray of water will extinguish any fire that may be present in the window frame.

Where there is more than one layer of floor boards the top layer of boards should always be removed before cutting the second layer. As the boards are removed the underside of each board should be examined and this examination will inform the officer to what extent any further cutting should be carried on.

In a great many instances where a suspicious spot may exist in a stud partition the breaking of a small piece of plaster from the wall and removal of a small piece of lath is all that is necessary; note the condition of the inner side of the lath as to whether it has been affected by fire or not. Much unnecessary damage to property may be avoided if this practice is followed.

Unless it is absolutely necessary, always let the pulling of ceilings wait until all other work of overhauling is accomplished, as the presence of lath, plaster and sheet tin on stock or floor will interfere very materially with the rapidity with which the work is carried on.

An officer's sense of smell plays an important part in the work of overhauling. Apparently his work is finished, but wherever that odor of fresh smoke exists, there is a live spark smouldering in some hidden spot and it is not good policy to leave the premises until the source of that smoke is located.

Determine Stability of Structure Before Allowing Men Within

Very few fires occur in which the work of overhauling is not carried on in a lesser or greater degree, and it is essential that all fire officers give proper thought and consideration as to the stability of any fire affected structure, the strength of its walls, weight of material therein, how much and to what extent has its supporting members, such as columns, girders and floor beams been weakened by the fire, and where an officer has the slightest doubt as to the stability of the structure, he should not allow any officer or member to enter therein. You can always replace stocks and buildings that have been damaged by fire, but you cannot restore the life of any officer or member which may be lost as a result of a collapse, either total or partial of a fire damaged structure, and the records of fire departments will show that lives have been taken and permanent and serious injuries sustained by those engaged in an operation of overhauling.

Care in Disturbing Boards and Timbers

It is also essential that an officer in charge should be on the alert as to the manner in which the work is being carried on by his subordinates, where there has been a total or partial collapse of a floor or floors, as in actual experience the disturbance of board or timber has caused a further collapse of a floor or the toppling over of piled material, which implies that physical injuries may be sustained; the presence of safes or weighty machinery on weakened floors or floor beams should always receive proper consideration by the officer in charge.

It is not good practice to throw damaged stock into the street, unless it is done to make room on a floor so that the operation can be carried on. When any burned stock is thrown from a building, you make it easy for the unscrupulous person to put in a false proof of loss and he usually gets away with it because he can prove that the firemen did throw damaged goods from the premises.

Is Baseball a Department Duty?

An interesting case is now pending before the courts of Oakland, Cal., and it will undoubtedly govern future action of many fire departments

A fireman in that city was injured while playing baseball. He was taken to the hospital suffering from a broken leg. Suit was started to force the city to pay his salary while in the hospital and also medical and hospital expenses.

The fireman contended that he was entitled to such settlement for he was injured in the line of duty. According to the department rules, a certain amount of exercise is required of every fireman each day—such as playing baseball or other form of exercise. The fireman said that he was injured while following out that rule.

The case is now before the supreme court justice for his decision.

Cuba, N. Y., Buys Pumper—Cuba, N. Y., has purchased a Sanford triple combination hose, booster and pumper at an approximate cost of $7,000.

Idaho Falls, Ida., to Have New Station—The present fire station in Idaho Falls, Ida., will be sold and a new building erected in a less busy district.

DOMINION CHIEFS TO MEET IN KINGSTON, ONT., ON JULY 24-27

Interesting Papers to be Presented—Ladies' Committee to Look After Entertainment of Those Not Attending Technical Meetings

ALL preparations have been made for an interesting convention in Kingston, Ont., on July 24-27. The Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs will hold their twentieth annual convention and a number of hotel reservations have already been received. Chief Dey is chairman of the exhibits and indications are that there will be a large display of fire-fighting equipment and apparatus.

Chief James Armstrong, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

The opening ceremonies of the convention and the memorial services will be held in Memorial Hall. Arthur Garboury, secretary of the Quebec Safety League, will give an illustrated talk. The papers to be delivered are as follows:

The Hazard of Lacquering and Spraying Materials. Danger of Using, With Remedies. By Capt. J. E. Ritchie, B.A., Sc., Fire Prevention Engineer for Ontario, Toronto, Ont.

Ventilation of Buildings While on Fire. By Chief R. Gauthier, Montreal, Que.

Training a Fireman for Small Municipalities. By Chief F.Dubois, Kenora, Ont.

Traffic Problems in Municipalities Under 50,000 Population, illustrated with moving pictures. By A. Garboury, Sec'y General Quebec Safety League.

Fire Protection and Inspection of Buildings Under Construction. By Chief Wm. Russell, Toronto, Ontario.

Scuppers in Floors as an Aid to Fire Extinguishing. By Chief C. R. Murray, Woodstock, Ontario.

Modern Construction and Fire Prevention. By J. Clark Riley, General Manager Canadian Construction Association, Ottawa, Ontario.

Round Table Discussions on Subjects Relating to Fire Prevention, and Administration and Control of Fire Departments.

Other subjects of interest will be discussed.

There will be demonstrations of pumpers on the La Salle Causeway. A civic banquet will be tendered to the convention in Ontario Hall, City Buildings, and a block dance has also been arranged for the entertainment of the visitors.

The Ladies' Committee have arranged special entertainments in addition to the banquet, block dance and boat ride. Arrangements have been made so that those from the Province of Quebec will be looked after by several ladies who can entertain them in their own language.

Many hotels are available, and for those who care to camp out, the city has a thoroughly equipped tourist camp. Secretary Armstrong plans to have autos meet all trains on which he has been notified there will be convention delegates.

Judging from the preparations and the plans made, the twentieth annual convention will be long remembered.

David Campbell Monument Dedicated

Portland, Ore., has dedicated the cenotaph erected to honor the memories of the late Chief David Campbell and the other men of the department who lost their lives while in the line of duty. The services were in charge of the David Campbell Medal and Memorial Fund.

Governor Patterson and other officials were guests of honor at the event.

The empty tomb or memorial was constructed at a cost of $35,000. It is erected at the triangle formed by Nineteenth and Washington streets.

Magirus Ladder Delivered to Milwaukee—A Magirus aerial truck and water tower has been delivered to Milwaukee, Wis. The apparatus costs $18,000.

In Time of Fire, Pray to the Gods

Ho-zwen-bu-sah may punish you!

Americans may believe that part of the sentence is the pronunciation of the name, but not so the Chinese. The name brings fear into the most austere Chinese homes, for he is the fire god that starts blazes and conflagrations whenever he is displeased at the general run of things.

A most gruesome personage, is this Ho-zwen-bu-sah. He is described as having three heads and six hands, three eyes, one of which in the middle of his forehead and a head of fiery red hair. His disposition is just as bad. Nor is that all. He rides on a fiery steed that snorts flames.

The god carries a heaven-wide flashing seal which encloses ten thousand fire crows. There is a thousand-mile smoke screen filled with swords of fire. It is then no wonder that so many fires are started over such a large area.

The one whose house has been set on fire is not welcome in his neighbor's domicile for fear of the god's wrath. Should a fire start in a Chinese home, the fire department is secondary—the people immediately rush to the temple to plead to the god to leave the stricken home. When the fire is out, or the god leaves, the happy people thank him for having left their humble home.

Although the Chinese believe in their Ho-zwen-bu-sah, they have a fire department to consider the material side of the problem. It is a pompuous event when the fire department arrives, each section heralded by their flag bearers and all the fuss that goes with it.

The banners are left in line against the walls of the narrow streets near the fire. One set of men are carriers having poles with buckets on the end. A man who beats wildly on a gong runs ahead of this division to make way for the carrier as he brings water from a nearby creek or canal. The water is emptied into a tub from which a hand pump obtains its supply.

The wealthier residents have a pump of their own but less it shall incite the anger of the god, it is lettered with the phrase, "prepared but not to be used."

While the fire is burning, theatricals are often held on the street to interest the god to leave the stricken building. At other times when persons fear trouble on the way, they buy a paper image of the fire god and burn false money, incense, and candles before it to appease him. They believe that the sweet incense and the money are carried up to the higher dominion.

Fire in an American rural community is bad enough but in China it is a noisy, very much excited and primitive event.

You must be careful! You must be respectful! There is no telling when Ho-zwen-bu-sah may go on a rampage.

When Bees Come, Call the Firemen

If one is afraid of bees then the best thing to do is to call the fire department—that is while in Berlin, Germany.

Recently sixteen queens with their colonies of busy workers commenced looking for new apartments. They swarmed through the busiest business section of the city. In Berlin, when in doubt they call the fire department, and so, too, in this case.

The firemen induced the bees to accept a soap box for a residence in lieu of the lofty spire of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church. The sixteen hives were then turned over to the zoological gardens for whatever disposition they cared to make of the bees.

Laurens, Ia., Buys Apparatus—Laurens, Ia., has purchased new fire apparatus for $4,600.

Le Mars, Ia., Has New Apparatus—A new W. S. Nott fire truck has been delivered to Le Mars, Ia. It has a forty-gallon chemical tank and a booster pump.

Niagara Volunteer Association Formed—The newly organized Niagara Volunteer Firemen's Association held its first meeting in Newfane, N. Y.

Alloway, N. J., Houses New Apparatus—More than five hundred firemen participated in the parade that was one of the events in the housing of the new apparatus in Alloway, N. J.

York Beach, Me., Has New Pumper—A 300-gallon pumper has been delivered to York Beach, Me. The York Beach department has three pieces of modern fire apparatus.

Bergen County, N. J., Chiefs Organize—The Bergen County Unit of the New Jersey State Fire Chiefs Association has been formed in Hackensack. Chief H. A. Tice of Ridgewood was elected chairman of the county unit. One of the principal topics discussed was the mutual aid system that is in vogue in both Atlantic and Ocean counties. The next meeting of the unit will be held in Hackensack, July 18.

Chief of Port Washington, Wis., Dead

Chief Frederic L. Gunther, of the Port Washington, Wis., Fire Department, died in that city on Memorial Day, May 30, after a short illness.

The Late Chief Frederick L. Gunther, Port Washington, Wis.

In fighting a fire on May 19, Chief Gunther became thoroughly drenched, but continued on duty. A severe cold resulted from this exposure, and this developed into influenza-pneumonia. He took to his bed on May 28, and became rapidly worse, passing away on the 30th, in spite of all efforts to save his life.

Chief Frederic Louis Gunther was fifty years of age at the time of his death, having been born on July 18, 1878. He joined the Fire Department of Port Washington in 1904. Five years later, in 1909, he entirely reorganized the department, and at that time was made Chief. This post he held until the time of his death, a period of nineteen years and two days.

Chief Gunther leaves a widow.

The Assistant Chief, Frank Kaiser, has been appointed to succeed Chief Gunther as head of the Fire Department.

CONVENTION DATES

July 11-13—MICHIGAN STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 54th Annual Convention, Port Huron, Mich. Secretary, H. L. Williams, Ludington, Mich.

July 11—DELAWARE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 8th Annual Convention, Hall of Carlisle Fire Company, Milford, Del. Secretary, Sam H. Carson, Dover, Del.

July 14—NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

July 17-19—INDIANA FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 11th Annual Convention, Terre Haute, Ind. Secretary, Chief Frank H. Miller, Fire Headquarters, Terre Haute.

July 17-19—NORTHERN INDIANA INDUSTRIAL AND VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 23rd Annual Convention, Terre Haute, Ind. Secretary-Treasurer, Hugh M. Russell, Bluffton, Ind.

July 18-21—SOMERSET COUNTY FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, Boswell, Pa. Secretary, J. R. Shanks, Rockwood, Pa.

July 24-27—DOMINION ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 20th Annual Convention, Kingston, Ont. Secretary, Chief James Armstrong, Kingston.

July 25—ROCKLAND COUNTY VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 15th Annual Convention and Parade, Haverstraw, N. Y.

July 26-28—MONTANA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 37th Annual Convention, Livingston, Mont. Secretary, D. E. Moser, Bozeman, Mont.

July 27-28—NEW MEXICO STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, Socarro, N. M. Secretary, Theodore A. Rosenwald, East Las Vegas, N. M.

July 31-Aug. 2—WESTERN NEW YORK VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, Depew, N. Y. Secretary, Henry A. Clark, Batavia, N. Y.

Aug. 1-2—CENTRAL DISTRICT VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, Clearfield, Pa. Secretary, John E. Johnson, DuBois, Pa.

Aug. 4—ERIE COUNTY VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Convention, Corry, Pa.

Aug. 6-8—UTAH STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 21st Annual Convention, Bingham Canyon, Utah. Secretary, Harris E. Anderson, Fire Headquarters, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Aug. 14—CUMBERLAND VALLEY VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 27th Annual Convention, Hanover, Pa. Secretary, C. L. Jacobs, Waynesboro, Pa.

Aug. 14-15—WYOMING COUNTY VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, Castile, N. Y.

Aug. 14-16—CONNECTICUT STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 44th Annual Convention, Dorscht Hall, 270 Crown St., New Haven, Conn. Secretary, D. W. Harford, South Norwalk, Conn.

Aug. 14-16—WISCONSIN PAID FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 21st Annual Convention, Racine, Wis. Secretary, Hugh Corcoran, Superior, Wis.

Aug. 20-21—NEW YORK STATE PERMANENT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 9th Annual Convention, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Secretary, F. A. Emden, Eng. Co. No. 4, Utica, N. Y.

Aug. 22-24—VIRGINIA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 42nd Annual Convention, Ocean View, Va. Secretary, Chief J. B. Gordon, Newport News, Va.

Aug. 28—MICHIGAN STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, Fordson, Mich. Secretary, George F. Dansbury, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich

Aug. 29-31—CALIFORNIA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 6th Annual Convention, Reading, Cal. Secretary-Treasurer, H. E. Strasser, 1171 Tenth Street, San Diego, Cal.

Aug. 29-31—INDIANA FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, Fort Wayne, Ind. Secretary, Chief Ezra D. Owens, Fire Department, Bedford, Ind.

Sept. 5-6—COLORADO STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 12th Annual Convention and Tournament, Rocky Ford, Col. Secretary, Clinton Turnbull, 303 Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

Sept. 11-13—ILLINOIS FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 41st Annual Convention, LaSalle, Ill. Secretary, Roy W. Alsip, Asst. Chief, Fire Department, Champaign, Ill.

Sept. 18-19—IOWA FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 51st Annual Convention, Independence, Ia. Secretary, E. E. Parsons, Marion, Ia.

Sept. 21-22—NEW JERSEY STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 51st Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J. Secretary, William Exall, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Sept. 21-22—NEW JERSEY STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J. Secretary, Fred A. Trowbridge, 17 South Street, Morristown, N. J.

Oct. 1-5—PENNSYLVANIA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 49th Annual Convention, Uniontown, Pa. Secretary, Charles F. Clark, 411 Bellevue Avenue, Wayne, Pa.

Oct. 1-6—PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 35th Annual Convention and School of Instruction for Firemen, Sacramento, Cal. Secretary, State Fire Marshal Jay C. Stevens, Merchants' Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Oct. 9-10—MISSOURI VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. Annual Convention (tentative date). Secretary, Chief Ray Tiller, Waterloo, Ia.

Oct. 9-11—RAILWAY FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. Annual meeting, place to be selected later by Executive Committee. Secretary-Treasurer, R. R. Hackett, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 11-12—GREAT LAKES ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. Annual Convention (tentative date). Secretary, Chief Frank C. McAuliffe, Chief of Patrols, 100 Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS (Eastern Division, I. A. F. C.) First Annual Convention, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. (Just preceding I. A. F. C. Convention.) Secretary, T. Howell Johnson, Newark, N. J.

Oct. 17-20—INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 55th Annual Convention, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. Exhibits at Second Regiment Armory. Secretary, Chief James J. Mulcahey, Yonkers, N. Y.; Executive Secretary, Jay W. Stevens, Merchants' Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; Chairman, Exhibits, Chief August Gerstung, Elizabeth, N. J.

Oct. 22-24—KANSAS STATE FIRE CHIEFS and FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS and WOMEN'S AUXILIARY. 13th and 42nd Annual Conventions and 3d Meeting, respectively, Liberal, Kan. Secretary, Chief K. D. Doyle, Wamego, Kan.

Iowa Firemen Draft Convention Program

Two interesting days have been planned for those who will attend the fifty-first annual convention of the Iowa Firemen's Association at Independence on September 18-19. A tentative program has been drawn.

On the first day, Chief D. H. Shire of Mason City will speak on "The Fire Department as I see it"; J. A. Tracy of Des Moines, "State Laws as They Apply to the Fire Department"; Chief George S. Lockhart, superintendent of instruction, Minneapolis, "First Lesson in Fire-Fighting"; State Fire Marshal John W. Strohm, "Cooperation of State Association and the State Fire Marshal's Office"; E. E. Parson, association secretary, "Suggested Changes in the By-Laws"; Frank G. Pierce, Marshalltown, secretary, Iowa League of Municipalities, "Second Lesson in Fire-Fighting." In addition several entertainment features have been planned for this day.

In the morning of the next day, there will be demonstration of fire department equipment. Chief Ray Tiler of Waterloo will talk on "Advantages of One and One-half Inch Hose and Salvage Work; Chief W. E. Dunlop, Des Moines, will deliver a talk to the firemen and also to the school children; demonstration and talk on first aid and recusitation by Wm. Matson of Des Moines; Harry J. Corcoran, Iawo Fire Inspection Bureau "Water Systems and the Firemen"; "Fire Drills," by Chief Lockhart.

There will be round table discussion on such interesting subjects as department organizations, runs to rural fires, city ordinances governing the department, alarm systems and other topics that may be brought up for consideration.

Chief Learned of Dalles, Ore., Dead

Nearly six hundred paid tribute to the memory of Harry Learned, head of the fire department at Dalles, Ore. He was to have attended the convention of the Oregon chiefs but was prevented from going by a sudden illness.

He was buried in the family plot beside the bodies of his parents. As the funeral procession passed the city hall, fifty-three strokes of the bell were sounded, one for each year's service to the community.

Portland to Increase Pension Fund—Portland, Ore., is planning to increase its pension fund from one per cent of the yearly salary to 2.5 per cent and public contributions from 0.1 of a mill to 0.3. At present the widow of a retired firemen receives nothing. It is planned to provide for the widow and all children under sixteen years of age.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

Tama, Ia., Purchases Fire Apparatus—Tama, Ia., has ordered a W. S. Nott 600-gallon pumper.

Work Started on Hammonton, N. J., House—Construction has started on the new fire house for Hammonton, N. J.

Providence to Erect Bungalow Station—Providence, R. I., will erect a Dutch Colonial bungalow fire station.

Cheektowaga, N. Y., Opens New Station—A new brick fire house has been completed in Cheektowaga, N. Y.

Lake City, Ia., Raising Funds—Lake City, Ia., is raising funds for the purchase of fire apparatus.

Upland, Cal., Buys Pumper—Upland, Cal., will soon buy a 600-gallon pumper.

Livingston, N. Y., Considers Fire Protection—A meeting was held in Livingston, N. Y., to consider fire protection.

New Pumper for Williamstown, N. J.—Williamstown, N. J., will soon receive a new pumper to cost about $7,000.

Saybrook, O., Wants Fire Apparatus—Saybrook, Ohio has petitioned for the purchase of fire apparatus.

Portland Exhibits Fire Boats—Portland, Ore., placed its two new fire boats in action as part of the city's Rose Festival celebration.

New Haven, Ia., Buys Chemical Car—New Haven, Ia., has purchased a Boyer chemical car which carries two forty-five-gallon chemical tanks.

Tyndall, S. D., Tournament Winner—Tyndall, S. D., won the most points in the tournament conducted by the South Dakota Volunteer Firemen's Association.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Buy Pumper—Poughkeepsie, N.Y., will purchase a 1,000-gallon pumper. This apparatus is intended for protection of the newly annexed ward.

El Centro, Cal., May Have Two Platoon System—El Centro, Cal., is considering the establishment of a two platoon system.

Wappinger Falls, N. Y., Buys Apparatus—Wappinger Falls, N. Y., has ordered a Mack pumper. Delivery is expected within about ninety days.

Tuckahoe, N. Y., Opens Fire Bids—Tuckahoe, N. Y., has opened bids for two 750-gallon pumpers and a 75-foot aerial ladder. Bids were received from seven manufacturers.

Port Jefferson, N. Y., Opens New House—Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y., has opened its new $69,000 fire station. There is a large auditorium in the building.

Clermont, N. Y., Erects Fire Station—A new fire station is being erected in Clermont, N. Y., to house a Sandford pumper that has just been delivered.

Syracuse, N. Y., Selects Site for Station—After discussing the subject for some time, Syracuse, N. Y., has selected a site in the Seventeenth Ward for a fire station.

Haverstraw, N. Y., to Buy Apparatus—Haverstraw, N. Y., voted to purchase a 1,000-gallon truck and a 500-gallon pumper.

Alloway, N. J., Houses Apparatus—The new fire apparatus of Alloway, N. J., was housed officially. Refreshments were served to the visiting firemen.

Fire Alarm Extended in Middletown, O.—A number of new fire alarm boxes have been installed in Middletown, Ohio, and some old types replaced with modern design boxes.

Saginaw Firemen Start Summer Work—Firemen of Saginaw, Mich., have started their summer work at the department drill tower.

Mt. Morris, Pa., Organizes Department—Mt. Morris, Pa., has organized a volunteer fire department with James W. Llewellyn as chief.

Haverhill, Mass., Opens New Fire House—The new $100,000 fire house in Haverhill, Mass., has been opened for public inspection. It will house five pieces of apparatus but has room for eight pieces.

Twelve-Hour Test Conducted at Sacket Harbor—A twelve-hour Underwriters' test was conducted on a Hale pump at Sacket Harbor, N. Y. The pump was mounted on a Brockway chassis.

Pella, Ia., Considers Rural Protection—Pella, Ia., is considering the purchase of fire apparatus for the protection of rural property. The city fire department has offered their service in promoting the plan.

Greenport, N. Y., Present Badges—All ex-fire chiefs of Greenport, N. Y., were presented with badges at a meeting of the entire department. Each one of the gold badges was engraved with the chief's name and his years of office.

Land Donated for Wilkes-Barre Station—The Hudson Coal Company has donated land to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on which to erect a fire station. The city agreed that it would not hold the coal company liable for settling of the land.

Contract Signed in Geneseo, Ill.—Members of the farmers' committee have signed a contract with Geneseo, Ill., for rural fire protection. The contract will run for five years. At the end of each year, the cost of service, will be decreased $300.

Fined for Using Fire Department Whistle—A nineteen-year old boy was fined for equipping his auto with an exhaust whistle of the type used on fire department apparatus. He used the alarm to clear the road so that he could speed.

Moral Hazard of Home Too Great—A fire insurance company cancelled the policy on the home of a Chicago judge who presided at a gangster trial. The company feared that the home would be bombed as was done in the case of one juror.

Atlantic County Firemen Meet in Pomona, N. J.—The monthly meeting of the Atlantic County Firemen's Association was held in Pomona, N. J. An interesting program was arranged.

Wyoming County, N. Y., Firemen to Meet—The annual convention of the Wyoming County Volunteer Firemen's Association will be held at Castile, N. Y., August 14-15. There will be music every hour of the convention.

Lebanon, Pa., Firemen Meet—The sixth annual convention of the Lebanon County Firemen's Association was held in Palmyra, Pa. The 1929 convention will be held in Myerstown. E. K. Fisher of Lebanon is president and William I. Kurz of Myerstown, secretary.

Glenwood, N. Y., to Erect Fire Station—Ground has been broken for a fire station to be erected in Glenwood, L. I., N. Y. Justice Townsend Scudder, noted Supreme Court justice, made the principle address at the exercises. The station will be of English Tudor design.

N. J. Firemen Not Tax Exempt—Neither active nor exempt New Jersey Firemen are entitled to tax exemption. The firemen believe that they should receive some compensation for their services, but the state commissioner of municipal accounts ruled otherwise. Sailors and soldiers, are however exempt.

Aledo, Ill., Farmers Buy Apparatus—Funds were raised by farmers within a seven mile radius of Aledo, Ill., to buy apparatus for rural protection. Should the apparatus be called to a farmer's home who did not subscribe, a $25 fee will be charged.

Plans Made for Western, N. Y., Convention—The Western New York Volunteer Firemen's Association will hold its convention in Depew, N. Y. It will be the twenty-ninth convention and more than three thousand members are expected to attend. The meetings will be held July 31 and August 1 with a parade on the concluding day.

Martin Heads Hudson Valley Firemen—William B. Martin of Kingston, N. Y., was elected president of the Hudson Valley Volunteer Firemen's Association, Mark Rosenthal of Hudson and Allen D. Brown of Port Jervis, vice-presidents, Chris W. Noll, Poughkeepsie, secretary and Andrew J. Murphy of Kingston treasurer. The next convention will be held in Troy.

Many Attend Ohio Firemen's Convention—There was a large attendance at the fifty-fifth annual convention of the Northwestern Ohio Volunteer Firemen's Association in Bryan, O. The association has membership in twenty-four counties. Lieutenant Governor William G. Pickrel was present to award the Governor Donahey cup to the department with the largest percentage attendance.

OF INTEREST TO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS

AMATEUR WIRING RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY MYSTERIOUS FIRES

Fail to Appreciate Danger from Poor Connections—Permission Required to Do Electrical Work—Radio Amateur Causes Fires

By HENRY M. LANE

RADIO has brought on the so-called "amateur electrician peril." Each youngster that has a radio set to tamper with, believes himself to be an accomplished electrician. The following article, with some revisions, will make an excellent story for insertion in local newspapers:

The danger of fire arises chiefly from the amateur or rather inexpert wiring job that the owner or the "radio expert," who is not a licensed electrician, may do. It is the desire of the Boston fire department, therefore, that we call attention to the danger arising from illegal and faulty house wiring in connection with radio installations. With the growing use of the lighting circuit for power, it is desirable that some of the dangers be pointed out at this time.

If you wish to do any wiring that involves the lighting or power lines in your home or the apartment in which you live, the following courses are open to you. If you intend to do the wiring yourself or if you intend to employ a person who is not a licensed electrician, you must notify the wire division of the fire department of Boston or the office of the official whose position corresponds to this in the town or city in which you live. He may or may not grant the permission to proceed, depending upon whether or not he considers you or the person you employ competent. A licensed electrician has permission by virtue of the license.

A man is permitted to do wiring in his own home without special permission provided his work meets the requirements of the wire division inspectors, who must be notified, nevertheless. Where you are not the owner of the premises, this permit must be granted before the wiring is done. This is obviously only fair, of course, to the owner of the property. Thus, if you employ an unlicensed electrician, it is up to you to see that the permit is applied for. Otherwise, you are liable for whatever damage may occur, and the unlicensed electrician is liable to arrest and fine, if not imprisonment.

Incidentally, what brought this matter to our attention was the case of a youth whose amateur wiring jobs were responsible for two fires in Greater Boston recently. He helds no electrician's license and failed to make application for a permit to do the wiring. He was fined.

One of the home made B-eliminators installed by this young man was exhibited and its ability to start fires was easily demonstrated.

Defines Boundary

At this point, we considered it important that the term "wiring" be defined. After all, when you move a floor lamp from one side of the sitting room to the other or plug in an electric fan, you are doing wiring in a sense and yet we never remember notifying the fire department about it. Accordingly, we asked the inspector just where house wiring begins and where plugging in appliances leaves off.

The boundary that divides house wiring from the ordinary manipulation of circuits involving appliances is narrow and yet quite distinct.

The receptacles into which your lights are screwed and the base-board outlets into which you plug appliances mark the boundaries beyond which you must not pass without the proper authority. To plug in an appliance in the usual way and to remove the base-board outlet plate and tap wires to the connections in back are two very different things in the eyes of the law, although they accomplish the same end. The latter constitutes wiring and you must have permission or the authority to do it.

Thus to tap into the lighting circuit at any point other than a lamp socket or outlet is wiring. Accordingly any alterations or additions to the wiring must be done in the approved manner by an approved person.

You might suppose that the purpose of such a distinction can be defeated by one who observes the letter of this ruling, but defeats its spirit by making up some very imperfectly made appliance such as a B-eliminator and plug it into an outlet. To be sure the fire hazard is just as great as though he had tapped back of the outlet but the difference so far as the fire department is concerned is that if the device is plugged in, the hazard lies between the outlet and the appliance and not within the boundary of the house wiring.

Proper Power Outlets

The justification for this distinction is that if all wiring is done by an authorized person, or else if done by others falls under the supervision of the department the department has the knowledge that so far as the house wiring is concerned, they have done everything practicable to make it fireproof. If you plug in some crazily made jigger after that and the house burns down, it is your own fault.

One other thing might be pointed out at this time. There are outlets and outlets. Some of them were installed in your home for the purpose of lighting a single bridge lamp. Others are distributed about the house where the load is intended to be heavier and such appliances as toasters, waffle irons, flat irons, vacuum cleaners, etc., may be operated. So far as possible, this difference in the capacity of the outlet should be observed. A line intended to supply a single bridge lamp cannot support one of these multi-outlet attachments into which you may plug half a dozen different devices drawing from 500 watts down without seriously overheating. Accordingly, if the fuses on such a line burn out, do not continually increase the capacity of the fuse or back it up with a Lincoln penny. Call in an electrician and let him run a new or a larger line.

In building your own devices to operate from the lighting or power circuits ordinary care in regard to insulation and current carrying capacity is urged by the men who must put out the fire if it starts. It is certain that if you observe the law in regard to house wiring the likelihood of fire in that region is a minimum.

Wisconsin Firemen Re-Elect Officers—All former officers of the Wisconsin Firemen's Association have been re-elected at the convention held in Kiel. Wm. Wipperman of Portage is president and E. P. Mueller of Jefferson is secretary.

FALSE ALARMS

—Drawing by "Art" Espey

"Oh, Those Gay Red Suspenders Father Wore"

No longer will the creaseless trousers of some Oklahoma fire-fighters be held up with bright red suspenders. The last bit of romance has been taken out of the fire department. The city fathers believed the red harness to be too indicative of "small town practice" and now the men must select more subdued colors.

TOO EXTRAVAGANT

There were two Scotchmen in the new bungalow fire station erected in Smithtown. The house was the only thing new. The captain was a member of the department for twenty years, the two Scotchmen were twelve years in the fire service each.

The Scotchmen were seen to cry. They recalled that they had spent their youth together.

HE WORKED FAST

Oh, everyone was envious of Tom McGrady. He went on a jaunt to Montreal with some other officers of the department. As long as he didn't wear his uniform, Tom could act as he pleased. And he did.

All the souvenirs that he could bring back were said to be inside his belt. But one of the crowd had taken some photographs and was using the prints to illustrate an account of the trip for visitors at the fire station.

"Now there's a picture of Tom in front of the swellest saloon in Montreal."

One of the boys after looking at the print said, "I see the saloon all right but where is Tom?"

"Oh thunder, has he gone in there again?"

If you don't know where to spend your vacation, take a map, shut your eyes and stick a pin in it. Wherever the pin sticks, they can stick you.

NO EVIDENCE

The volunteer fire department met to enjoy their annual smoker. They had engaged a professional magician to furnish entertainment, but the artist lost his way and came late. He held up the show. One member of the smoker committee insisted that he had given the man a slip with directions how to reach the fire house.

The magician made a worried search through his clothes, turned his pockets inside out, pulled out a rabbit, a potted geranium, seven eggs, the ace of spades, three American flags, two guinea pigs, a bird and a bowl of goldfish but no slip.

He was very much pleased and said: "There, I told you that you didn't give me a slip with directions."

EVER THUS

The fire had burned the livelong night,
The building was demolished quite—
The janitor, when asked the cause,
Cried out without a moment's pause,
"Excelsior!"

—Yale Record.

JUST AS BAD

In a German community, a fireman crashed through a life net during drill tower practice. He was carried home in a serious condition and the department physician was called.

The fireman's wife was greatly worried while the examination was made.

"Madam," said the doctor gravely, "you must prepare your husband for the worst."

"Will he die, doctor?" she asked.

"No, he'll live to have more life net practice. But I must forbid him beer. He's too fat."

THE MODERN VERSION

A fireman on theatre inspection discovered the check room attendant with a lighted cigarette in his hand.

"Hey there, young fellow," shouted the fireman, it's about time you knew that you can't smoke in this part of the theatre."

"I'm not smoking. I'm just holding this cigarette for a lady that's talking in that phone booth."

It's a wrong road that has no turning.

FOOD TALKS

Some of the I. A. F. C. delegates are now talking of going to Bermuda, and they will do well to recall an incident that occurred while in Cuba.

A party of chiefs wandered into a little restaurant where evidently no English was spoken. They were puzzled as to what to do when they saw the waiter approach for their order.

"I wonder what I should speak—German or Spanish or—"

"Naw, chief," interrupted one, "cut that stuff out. Just talk turkey to him."

For optimism, no one can compete with Smith who attended the fire department carnival. A fireman sold Smith a chance on an automobile that would be raffled for on Saturday night. The day after Smith had bought the chance, he started building a garage back of his house.

THE AERIAL WON

He raced the truck! He got across!
And lest you think I rave
When I assert "He got a cross—"
It's right here on his grave.

THAT'S MY BABY

Firemen were guiding guests out of a burning hotel when suddenly a rescued woman commenced screaming:

"I've left my baby in there."

An officer rushed up to her and asked her for the number of the room when a 290-pound man clad in pajamas and a jaunty hat, appeared on a balcony of the hotel and shouted:

"Don't worry, Lou, I'm safe."

"My baby," gasped the woman thankfully.

THE FREAK

An Irish drill master was putting the fire company through their morning calisthenics.

"Now then, ye rookies, every one hold up his right leg straight in front while I count."

By mistake, one held up his left foot and it was therefore close to his neighbor's right foot.

The drill master saw it and shouted with anger:

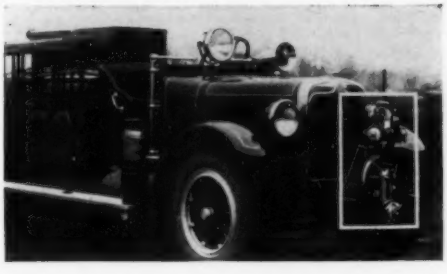
"Who is that blooming galoot over there holding up both legs?

—Drawing by "Art" Espey

That for You—This for Me

A few days after a fifth-alarm fire in a prominent eastern city the front of the damaged apartment house tumbled in and some fire department hose was discovered in the ruins minus the brass couplings. It is believed that a junk man did some overhauling either during or immediately after the fire.

Write for This New Bulletin



AMERICAN STEAM PUMP COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.

BARTON
New FIRE PUMP

HERE'S the pump that brings down the cost of fire apparatus. For equal capacity and pressure it will save you at least 50%. Specify the Barton on your next truck. It can be secured from any of the leading fire apparatus people. Write us for this bulletin giving full details.

CB 3, 10 inch Turtle Back Gong

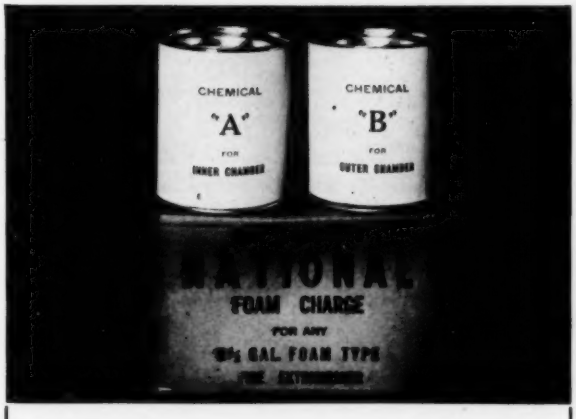
IMPROVED — AND CONTAINING NEW FEATURES

The CB 3,10 inch turtle back gong, recently developed by H-S engineers, has three distinctly new features:

1. Over 500 blows per one winding.
2. Run-down warning contact.
3. Winding stop to prevent overwinding.

Write for detail information and prices.

HARRINGTON-SEABERG CORPORATION
Municipal Signal Manufacturers
Dept. G, Moline, Illinois
Fire Alarm, Police and Traffic Signal Equipment.



NATIONAL FOAM CHARGES

Foam of greatest cohesive strength.

Guaranteed against deterioration.

Dissolve readily in cold water.

Made by manufacturers of

NATIONAL DUPLEX CHEMICAL EJECTOR

For Continuous foam production.

NATIONAL FOAM SYSTEM INC.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Waverly, Lackawanna Co., Pa.—Fire department to recommend the purchase of additional fire hose to the Village Council. Lee Starr, chief of fire department.

Harrison Township, Allegheny Co., Pa.—At election held June 26, township voted in favor of a bond issue for the purchase of a piece of fire apparatus.

Zillah, Yakima Co., Wash.—Council discussing purchase of a piece of apparatus for the fire department.

Lake George, Warren Co., N. Y.—Committee was appointed to obtain information regarding the purchase of fire apparatus. Election to be held on proposition this summer. Estimated cost $15,000.

Chardon, Geauga Co., Ohio—Fire department raising funds to the amount of $7,000 for the purchase of a piece of apparatus.

Patterson, Stanislaus Co., Cal.—City council considering the installation of a siren to replace the bell alarm.

Wendell, Gooding Co., Idaho—Chamber of Commerce considering the organization of a fire department here.

Fremont, Dodge Co., Neb.—City contemplating the purchase of a hook and ladder truck for the fire department. A. J. Forman, city clerk.

Somerton, Yuma Co., Ariz.—A volunteer fire department is being organized here.

Glendale, Maricopa Co., Ariz.—Reports state plans are being made for installation of new fire alarm system and the purchase of fire equipment. George Cox, Chief of Fire department.

Wenona, Marshall Co., Ill.—Village considering the purchase of a piece of fire apparatus, according to reports.

Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.—Drive being made for purchase of new community fire truck, according to reports.

Lake City, Calhoun Co., Iowa—Fire department is raising funds for the purchase of a new fire truck, according to reports.

North Reading, Middlesex Co., Mass.—Fire department re-organized with Harold J. Coron as chief to succeed George Spear.

Plymouth, Plymouth Co., Mass.—Reports state plans are being made for purchase of new apparatus for fire department.

Holbrook, Norfolk Co., Mass.—City to purchase a hook and ladder truck for fire department. Melvin L. Coulter, Chief.

Somerville, Somerset Co., N. J.—West End Hose Company requested Borough Council for purchase of new apparatus to replace truck in use.

Brooklawn (Mail Westville), Camden Co., N. J.—Broadway Fire Co. circulating petition for purchase of a pumper.

Keyport, Monmouth Co., N. J.—Reports state First Aid Squad of fire department making plans for purchase of new squad wagon.

Oak Tree (Mail Plainfield), Middlesex Co., N. J.—Oak Tree Volunteer Fire Company is making plans for the purchase of new equipment, according to reports.

Orient, Suffolk Co., N. Y.—Orient Fire District to appropriate $5,000 for the purchase of a chemical car; also making plans for erection of new fire station, according to reports.

Woonsocket, Providence Co., R. I.—Plans completed and money appropriated for erection of new fire station in Fairmont district of city. Plans call for a 1,000 gallon pumper and 10 men to be located in station. A. J. Cote, Chief of Fire Department.

Larkspur, Marin Co., Cal.—At election held June 12, city voted in favor of a $10,000 bond issue for purchase of a piece of fire apparatus. City defeated the $14,000 bond issue for erection of fire station.

Mt. Carmel, New Haven Co., Conn.—Mt. Carmel Fire Co. is making plans for the purchase of a new pumper, according to reports. Chas. P. Loller, Chief.

Gardiner, Kennebec Co., Me.—Fire department raising funds for the purchase of a new hook and ladder truck, according to reports.

Kitzmiller, Garrett Co., Md.—Council planning the purchase of new fire apparatus, according to reports.

Keyport, Monmouth Co., N. J.—Ordinance passed on final reading providing for the purchase of new piece of apparatus for Liberty Hose Co. Clerk was instructed to invite bids for a 500 gal. pumper.

Slingerlands, Albany Co., N. Y.—At election held June 26, city voted in favor of appropriating $8,000 for the purchase of a pumper for the fire department.

Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y.—Plans are being discussed for the construction of two new fire stations in the near future.

Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y.—An American-LaFrance hose truck was purchased for the Cosgriff Hose Co., and a Mack triple combination pumper was purchased for the Relief Hose Co.

Archbald, Lackawanna Co., Penn.—A new hose company will be organized in the Dutch Hill section of this city, to be known as the Eagle Hose Co. No. 6.

York, York Co., Penn.—Plans are being made for the construction of a fire station in the new 14th ward in the city.

Cresson, Cambria Co., Penn.—Reports state Cresson Volunteer Fire Department raising funds for the purchase of new fire equipment.

Mellette, Spink Co., S. Dak.—Funds being raised for the purchase of apparatus for fire department. Harold Martin, Chief of Fire Department.

Elk Garden, Mineral Co., W. Va.—Council making plans for purchase of new fire apparatus shortly, according to reports.

Follansbee, Brooke Co., W. V.—At recent election city voted in favor of an $8,000 bond issue for purchase of piece of fire apparatus.

Harrison, Pa., to Buy Apparatus—Harrison Township, Pa., has appropriated funds for the purchase of fire apparatus.

Six New Towers to Protect Forests—The Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters will erect six additional steel forest observation towers for the protection of the forest lands.

Livermore, Cal., Firemen Get Increase—Members of the Livermore, Cal., fire department have been granted a pay increase. Firemen will receive $1,000 a year payable quarterly according to attendance at drills and fires.

A Cartoon Points a Moral

The following letter was recently sent to the New York *Herald-Tribune* by a prominent railway fire prevention official:

"I was particularly attracted to the cartoon in the *Herald-Tribune* of May 21, entitled "The Annual Smoker," depicting a group of boys in the rear of the barn with one of their number puffing vigorously on a large cigar. To one engaged in fire protection work and interested in the appalling national losses this cartoon is particularly expressive. Possibly it could as well have been entitled "One of the Reasons for Our National Fire Losses."

"A series of experiments recently conducted by the Bureau of Standards at Washington has proved very positively that ignition of hay and straw by burning cigars, cigarettes or matches carelessly thrown into such material can cause trouble. In this respect the cigarette is the worst offender, in that it continues to smolder until the last vestige has been consumed, owing to the treatment given to the tobacco and the wrapper of sodium nitrate, more familiarly known as saltpeter.

"Nearly 40 per cent of the total annual losses, that now exceed $500,000,000, can be traced to careless handling of smoking materials and matches. If all of the fires classified as "unknown," erroneously attributed to crossed electric wires, spontaneous combustion and equally improbable sources, could be more thoroughly investigated they also would to a very large extent be placed against the same, 'matches—smoking.'

"The press exerts a very powerful influence in molding public opinion, but this is particularly true with the illustrations so well executed by our national artists, of whom Mr. Briggs is an outstanding example. Perhaps at some time in the future when the spirit moves he may be willing to produce a cartoon that will serve to remind the careless element of the community that the national waste by fire can be controlled and that there is no excuse for carelessly discarding lighted matches and cigarettes, through which operation property of others is destroyed and frequently lives are endangered.

"W. F. STEFFENS,
"Chief Supervisor Fire Protection,
New York Central Lines."

Turned Hydrant On Instead of Off

It was after a small fire at an important railroad shop plant, and two of the local brigade had been left with a line of 2½ in. hose partly turned on, in case the smouldering embers should start up again. After closing time it seemed safe to relieve each other for supper.

"Turn her down a bit when you go by, Bill," said the one who was going to stay. "We don't need all this water." So as Bill passed the hydrant two hundred feet or so away, around the corner of an adjacent building, he turned her, not off, but on. The result was that the man at the nozzle had all he could do to keep from being washed off the map for the next ten or fifteen minutes, until the watchman came to his aid.

Moral: Have a raised arrow painted on your hydrants.—*Railway Fire Protection Association's News Letter.*

More Men for Clifton, N. J.—Sixteen firemen will be added to the Clifton, N. J., fire department.

Work Rushed on Dayton Station—Work is being rushed on the erection of a fire alarm headquarters in Dayton, Ohio.

Savona, N. Y., Awaits Pumper Delivery—The fire department of Savona, N. Y., is awaiting delivery of its new Sanford triple combination hose, booster and pumping engine.

St. Paul Firemen's Band Wins Prize—In a competition of fire department bands in which ten bands participated, first prize was awarded to the St. Paul Fire Department Band. The contest was held at Fergus Falls.

Middlefield, O., Department Reorganized—The fire department of Middlefield, Ohio, has been reorganized and S. M. Johnson will continue as chief. A committee has been appointed to raise funds with which to purchase fire apparatus.

Works for Michigan Firemen Pension—Members of Adrian, Mich., are working for signatures on a petition asking for an amendment in Michigan state laws to give firemen of the state, the customary firemen's pension. There are a number of cities in the state that have no pension provisions.

May Increase Baltimore Officers' Pay—A move has been started to increase the pay of lieutenants and captains of the Baltimore, Md., fire department. At present lieutenants receive $1,700 and captains $2,000 while laddermen get $1,700 a year. It is proposed to give lieutenants $2,000 and captains $2,500 a year.

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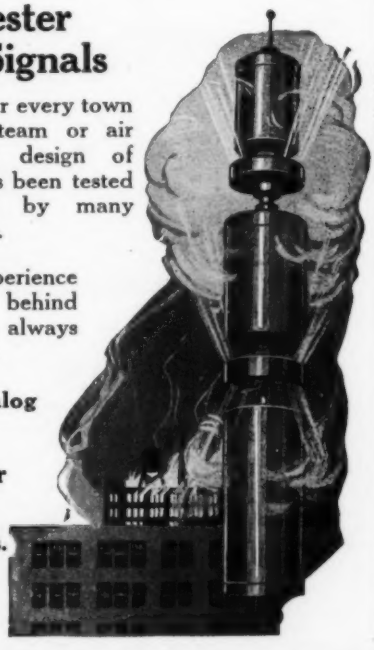

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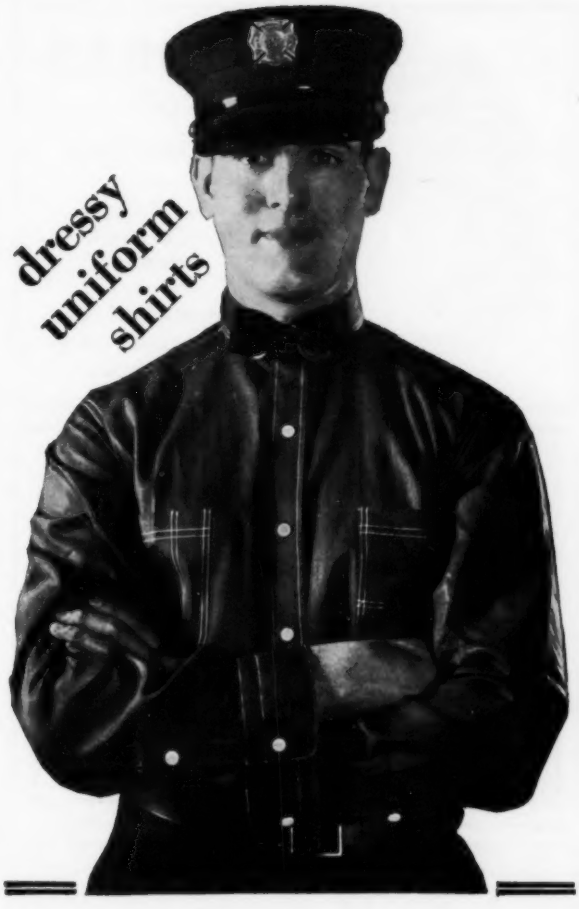

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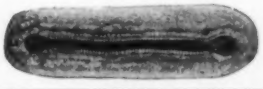
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Registration at Burlington Convention of New England Association of Fire Chiefs

BELOW is a list of Active and Associate Members registered at the Burlington, Vt., Convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, on June 26 to 29:

Abbott, William F., Boston, Mass.
Alger, Fred B., Middleboro, Mass.
Allen, Chief Franklin B., Marion, Mass.
Allen, Chief Selden R., Brookline, Mass.
Almond, Chief Thomas, Central Falls, R. I.
Andrews, H. E., Shrewsbury, Mass.
Atkins, Chief W. H. H., Marblehead, Mass.
Austin, George W., Boston, Mass.
Avery, George L., Boston, Mass.

Bacon, J. Ralph, Weymouth, Mass.
Baraw, Chief Perle F., Lyndonville, Vt.
Barker, John J., Boston, Mass.
Bartlett, Chief Ernest N., Billerica, Mass.
Batchelder, Chief Earl H., Centerdale, R. I.
Belknap, Harry, Boston, Mass.
Belmore, Chief Arthur, Webster, Mass.
Berry, Ex-Chief W. A., Danvers, Mass.
Bills, Supt. F. A., Louis W., Lexington, Mass. Mass.
Black, A. Robert, Johnston, R. I.
Blanchard, Arthur H., Cambridge, Mass.
Bouchard, Philiber A., Manton, R. I.
Bradbrook, G. E., New York City.
Breslin, Charles J., Watertown, Mass.
Breslin, James E., Jr., Watertown, Mass.
Brown, A. R., New York City.
Brown, Russell G., East Hartford, Conn.
Bugbee, Percy, Boston, Mass.
Burns, Thomas F., Bridgeport, Conn.
Burt, Chief Earl C., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Byles, Robert H., Groton, Conn.

Carty, William E., Burlington, Vt.
Cameron, Chief Lloyd J., West Haven, Conn.
Cargion, Chief V. E., Auburn, Maine.
Carlow, Harry, Taunton, Mass.
Carr, Commissioner Peter E., Lawrence, Mass.
Carroll, William J., Boston, Mass.
Casey, Chief James M., Cambridge, Mass.
Cassidy, Earl, Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Charnock, F. C., Boston, Mass.
Chase, Chief Edward E., Lynn, Mass.
Chevalier, Chief Albric, Arctic, R. I.
Clark, Chief Fred A., Attleboro, Mass.
Clark, Ex-Chief W. F., Naugatuck, Conn.
Cobb, George F., Boston, Mass.
Codman, Russell, Jr., Boston, Mass.
Cook, Ex-Chief Frank L., Rowley, Mass.
Cooke, Harry W., Boston, Mass.
Cote, Chief A. J., Woonsocket, R. I.
Cowles, A. Lee, Boston, Mass.
Cowles, H. R., Lyndonville, Vt.
Creeden, Chief C. Frank, Newburyport, Mass.
Crossett, Willard E., Pittsfield, Mass.
Crowe, Ex-Chief John P., Westboro, Mass.
Cumming, Chief A. R., Houlton, Maine.
Currier, Chief John H., South Windham, Maine.

Dahill, Chief E. F., New Bedford, Mass.
Damon, Chief J. F., Milford, Mass.
Danahy, Chief J., Hopkington, Mass.
Dauphney, Chief Charles A., Gorham, N. H.
Day, Chief E. L., Wilmington, Mass.
Day, John H., Lynn, Mass.
Dawson, L., Boston, Mass.
DeCourcey, Chief D. A., Winchester, Mass.
Deibel, Andrew F., Boston, Mass.
Dezotell, B. W., Boston, Mass.
Dix, Ernest A., Allston, Mass.
Donaher, A. M., Boston, Mass.
Donnelly, Chief T. H., West Hartford, Conn.
Doran, Chief Andrew T., Turners Falls, Mass.
Dougherty, Asst. Chief Thomas F., New York City.
Doyle, Chief Irving T., Brewer, Maine.
Drew, Ex-Chief Morris R., Valley Falls, R. I.
Duchesneau, Chief Joseph E., Southbridge, Mass
Dummer, William, Rowley, Mass.
Dunnigan, Chief F. P., Westport, Conn.
Dutton, J. M., White River Junction, Vt.
Dwyer, John T., New York City.
Dyer, Ex-Chief S. B., Whitman, Mass.

Edwards, Fred A., Melrose, Mass.
Edwards, J. Wiley, Newton, Mass.
Egan, Ex-Chief John H., Milford Mass.
Egger, Chief George, Westerley, R. I.
Endicott, Chief Charles K., Canton, Mass.
Estabrook, Commissioner Willard W., Brookline, Mass.

Fisher, Fred A., New York City.
Fitzgerald, M. E., Boston, Mass.
Fitzgerald, Chief Timothy J., Naugatuck, Conn.
Fogarty, Michael, North Providence, R. I.
Forton, Chief Charles E., Lewiston, Maine.
Foy, Chief Albert B., South Manchester, Conn.
Fraser, Robert J., Johnston, R. I.
Freeman, H. D., South Windham, Maine.
French, Chief Charles H., Manchester, N. H.
Fuller, Chief Charles H., Pawtucket, R. I.

Gately, John J., Watertown, Mass.
Gatzke, Ex-Chief Otto K., Webster, Mass.
Geyer, John, Chelsea, Mass.
Gisborne, Chief F. R., Sound Beach, Conn.
Glynn, Ex-Commissioner Theodore A., Boston, Mass.
Gorham, Joseph T., Boston, Mass.
Graham, Chief Fred B., Wakefield, Mass.
Grant, F. M., Newton, Mass.
Green, Chief William C., Concord, N. H.
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Guerton, William H., Supt. Proec. Dept., Worcester, Mass.
Gunn, William, Jr., New London, Conn.
Gunning, Bart J., Cambridge, Mass.

Hardy, J. M., Boston, Mass.
Hartson, William C., Orange, Mass.
Hayes, Chief John H., Bristol, Conn.
Hawkins, Chief William H., Haverhill, Mass.
Heitman, Chief Henry H., Waterbury, Conn.
Heney, Chief John C., Barre, Vt.
Hill, Chief William H., Belmont, Mass.
Hiller, Chief Albert E., Plymouth, Mass.
Hiser, Chief Charles, Adams, Mass.
Hogan, Chief Walter E., Orono, Maine.
Holmes, Chief J. Harry, Milton, Mass.
Horne, Chief William D., Millbury, Mass.
Huart, Chief Victor C., Farmington, Maine.
Humphrey, Chief E. F., Newport, Vt.
Hunt, Chief John Q., Weymouth, Mass.
Hurd, Chief G. Walter, Oldtown, Maine.
Hurlbut, Chief Charles H., Richford, Vt.
Hurley, Chief Patrick J., Holyoke, Mass.
Hutchinson, Chief Fred A., White River Jct., Vt.
Hyatt, Chief Henry J., Fitchburg, Mass.
Hyland, Daniel, Ware, Mass.

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Johnson, Chief George L., Waltham, Mass.
Johnson, Chief Robert H., Holden, Mass.
Johnston, Howard S., Boston, Mass.
Jones, Chief Elan B., West Springfield, Mass.
Jopson, Chief Harold E., Deep River, Conn.
Joy, Chief Mellen R., Saugus, Mass.
Judsan, Chief Allen D., Stratford, Conn.

Kavanagh, J. D., Bridgeport, Conn.
Keene, John H., Allston, Mass.
Keery, Chief Thomas D., St. Albans, Vt.
Kelley, Chief Joseph E., Danvers, Mass.
Kelley, Chief Patrick J., Apponaug, R. I.
Kellogg, Chief Samuel E., Hopedale, Mass.
Kennedy, John J., Bridgenort, Conn.
Kerrigan, Commissioner T. Martin, Lewiston, Maine
Kimball, Chief Howard C., Salem, Mass.
King, Chief Herbert E., Mansfield, Mass.
Kinkley, J. A., Richmond, Maine.
Kleinfelder, Henry C., Boston, Mass.
Knowles, Chief C. H. Hamilton, Mass.
Koltonski, Chief Alfred H., Rutland, Vt.

Labensky, Irving F, New London, Conn.
Lane, Chief Charles E., Orange, Mass.
Lawton, Chief Joseph S., Newport, R. I.
Lewin, Chief Charles H., Hanover, N. H.
Lewis, H. William, Worcester, Mass.
Little, Robert W., Brookline, Mass.
Logan, Chief Edward A., Shrewsbury, Mass.
Lovejoy, Chief Grover D., Waterville, Maine.
Lovell, Harry J., Boston, Mass.

Main, Chief Charles D., Stonington, Conn.
Many, Robert, Boston, Mass.
Martin, Ex-Chief H. M., Enosburg, Vt.
Mason, Chief W. S., Bangor, Maine.
Maxim, Chief C. W., Middleboro, Mass.
Mehaffey, Ex-Chief Ralph E., Rowley Mass
McCarrick, Chief Thomas J., Revere, Mass.
McCarthy, Chief Charles L., Worcester, Mass.
McCarthy, Justin A., Boston, Mass.
McCoart, Charles B., Stonington, Conn.
McCurdy, Chief George R., Augusta, Maine.
McGill, Chief John C., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
McKay, Chief H. L., Presqune Isle, Maine.
McKenzie, George A., Westerley, R. I.
McLean, Walter E., Boston, Mass.
McNamara, Fred T., Swampscott, Mass.
McNamara, Chief Thomas F., Wellesley, Mass.
McPhee, Chief Michael, Lawrence, Mass.
Merchant, Walter H., Jr., Boston, Mass.
Mercier, Chief Solomon A., Rumford, Maine.
Meunier, Chief Frank, East Hartford, Conn.
Miller, D. N., Boston, Mass.
Mitchell, Chief Melvin P., Hudson, Mass.
Montmeny, Chief Arthur, Chicopee, Mass.
Moore, Edwin D., Bennington, Vt.
Moran, Chief John C., Hartford, Conn.
Morris, Ex-Chief F. J., Lawrence, Mass.
Mculton, E. G., Worcester, Mass.
Murphy, W H., Boston, Mass.
Murray, Ex-Chief, New Haven, Conn.

Nash, Chief Carroll M., Dover, N. H.
Neary, Chief John H., Natick, Mass.
Newhall, Terry A., Lynn, Mass.
Newlin, Kenton, Whitford, Pa.
Newman, Chief Frank C., Melrose, Mass.
Newman, Ex-Chief William E., Hillsboro, N. H.
Nichols, George W., Supt. F. A., Woburn, Mass.
Nicolls, Chief John T., Malden, Mass.
Noble, Chief William J., New Britain, Conn.

O'Hearn, Chief John W., Watertown, Mass.
O'Keefe, Vincent P, Peabody, Mass.
Ordway, Chief O. O., Reading, Mass.

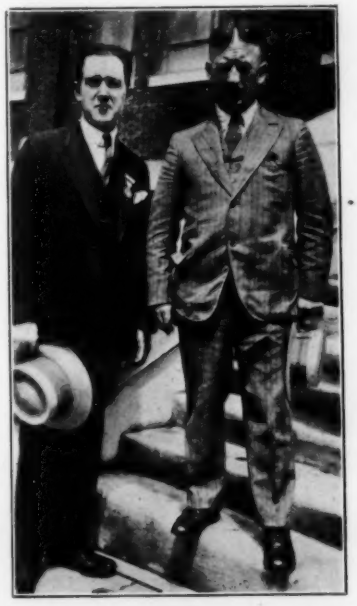
Pachl, Chief John S., New Haven, Conn.
Packard, George, Attleboro, Mass.
Palmer, C. F., Somerville, Mass.
Palmer, S. Pierson, Sound Beach, Conn.
Palmer, Chief John A., Torrington, Conn.
Parker, P. Hildreth, Belmont, Mass.
Partenhemer, Chief Philip, Greenfield, Mass.
Patt, Ex-Chief Irving F., Central Falls, R. I.
Peaslee, Joab, Fall River, Mass.
Pendleton, John L., Saco, Maine.
Perry, Cyrus W., New York City.
Persons, Chief Vaney P., Montpelier, Vt.
Peterson, Chief Leon A., Whitman, Mass.
Pierce, Ex-Chief, Arlington, Mass.
Pitt, Chief George S., Middletown, Conn.
Poor, J. H., Supt. F. A., Winthrop, Mass.
Pratt, Earl E., Auburn, Maine.
Pratt, Herbert K., Bridgewater, Mass.
Preble, A. G., Marshall, Montpelier, Vt.
Prior, Chief Edward P., Plainville, Conn.
Pucella, Commissioner Joseph, Derby, Conn.
Putnam, Chief William W., Essex Junction, Vt.

Qualey, Chief Thomas, Medford, Mass.
Quinlan, Chief T. Robert, Needham, Mass.

Randlett, Chief Clarence W., Newton, Mass.
Randlette, Chief J. W., Richmond, Maine.
Reif, Chief Lawrence E., New Haven, Conn.
Rich, Chief S. M., Somerville, Mass.
Ricker, Chief Eugene T., Biddeford, Maine.
Riley, Chief E. B., Keene, N. H.
Robinson, George E., Boston, Mass.
Rodier, Chief Hildare, Ware, Mass.
Rose, Ex-Chief Charles H., New London, Conn.
Rounsville, Commissioner Cyrus C., Fall River, Mass
Rublee, Ex-Chief, Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Rumrill, Chief Eugene C., Hillsboro, N. H.
Rustic, J. B., Boston, Mass.
Ruthenburg, H. P. New York City.

Sanborn, Chief Oliver T., Portland, Maine
Sangler, John J., Sound Beach, Conn.
Saulnier, Chief John E., North Adams, Mass.
Savage, Chief John A., Valley Falls, R. I.
Scully, John J., Boston, Mass.
Seagrave, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
Sears, Chief C. E. Claremont, N. H.
Sennott, Chief F., Boston, Mass.
Serafin, William T., New London, Conn.
Shaw, M. A., Middleboro, Mass.
Shepard, Chief Harley, Bethel, Vt.
Shepard, Chief W. C., Pittsfield, Mass.
Shipman, Chief Thomas H., New London, Conn.
Simon, Raymond M., Worcester, Mass.
Small, Ex-Chief Roy K., Augusta, Maine.
Smith, Ex-Chief George W., Wakefield, R. I.
Smith, Chief James E., Nashua, N. H.
Spaulding, Howard C., Cambridge, Mass.
Spellman, E. J., Boston, Mass.
Sprague, Chief Myron E., Leicester, Mass.
Spring, Chief Arthur W., Laconia, N. H.
Stewart, Chief Elmer E., North Berwick, Me.
Stockwell, Chief Carl, Burlington, Vt.
Stone, Chief E. V., Ludlow, Mass.
Stone, Leo H., Rutland, Vt.
Stowe, Chief Lewis F., Milford, Conn.
Sullivan, Chief Jeremiah F., Fall River, Mass.

(Continued on page 616)



The Famous Mayor "Bossy" Gillis (Right), of Newburyport, Mass., Came to the Convention as the Guest of A. M. Donaher (Left), of American-LaFrance Co.

Registration at New England Fire Chiefs' Association Convention—(Continued)

Sullivan, Chief Joseph N., Utica, N. Y.
Sylvester, Clarence N., Boston, Mass.
Taft, Frank, Boston, Mass.
Tappen, Chief Robert M., Gardner, Mass.
Thomas, Chief Patrick J., Berlin, N. H.
Thompson, Henry E., Supt. Prot. Dept., Boston, Mass.
Tierney, Chief Daniel B., Arlington, Mass.
Tiffany, Ex-Chief F. M., Boston, Mass.
Tighe, William A., Boston, Mass.
Toone, G. Gilbert, Boston, Mass
Tourtellotte, Frederick F., Springfield, Mass.
Tracey, Hurbert W., Boston, Mass.
Tracey, Chief Frank E., Woburn, Mass.
Tuckerman, Charles D., Boston, Mass.
Turner, Chief Harry M., Springvale, Maine.
Van Valen, Alfred, Boston, Mass
Veit, Chief Victor H., Stamford, Conn.
Walsh, Ex-Chief Peter E., Boston, Mass.
Walton, Commissioner Henry, Plymouth, Mass.
Ward, Chief Thomas G., Shelton, Conn.
Warnock, Chief James, Swampscott, Mass.
Watters, Frank M., New York City.
Webber, Joseph A., Boston, Mass.
Weeks, Ex-Chief Reuben, Providence, R. I.
Whalen, Richard T., Burlington, Vt.
White, Chief Herbert P., Groton, Conn.
Whiting, Chief Homer B., Hampton Beach, N. H.
Williamson, Edward E., Boston, Mass.
Williams, E. W., Lynn, Mass.
Wood, Robert M., Boston, Mass.
Woodcock, Chester C., Rochdale, Mass.
Woods, Chief William F., Portsmouth, N. H.
Woodward, Chief A. P., Danielson, Conn.
Young, Chief Daniel F., Cranston, R. I.
Young, Chief Fred S., Littleton, N. H.

Oregon Chiefs Gather in Marshfield

Many chiefs attended the eighth annual convention of the Oregon Fire Chiefs' Association in Marshfield, Ore. The gathering was formally opened by President Roy Elliott, head of the Eugene department. The following were some of the talks:

"Volunteer Organization and Equipment," by Chief Ivan Pearson, McMinnville; "Supervision of Fires," Chief C. E. Foster, Astoria; "Industrial Fire Protection in Mills," Chief Tom Carlon, Bend; Talk by Percy Garnett of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; "Chemistry of Sponaneous Combustion," by Prof. F. Rowland, Oregon Agricultural College; "First Aid and Gas Masks," by H. H. Sanderson, Seattle, Wash.; "Problems of a Volunteer Fire Department," by Chief Graham, Corvallis; "Education Work in Fire Prevention," by Chief E. Grenfell, Portland; "Illuminating Gas Dangers," by S. B. Clark, Marshfield; "Dry Cleaning Hazards," Chief James Fletcher, Roseburg, and "Fire Prevention in Public and Private Schools," by Chief R. L. Gilson, Lebanon.

There were also talks on "Relation Between the Telephone Company and the Fire Department," Earl Murphy of the Oregon Telephone Company; "Dangers of Gasoline and Oil Stoves," by Chief Lou Henrys, Seaside and "Methods of Fire Prevention and Protection at Happy Canyon and Round-Up," by Chief W. E. Ringold, Pendleton.

Motion pictures were shown of fire departments in action and this was followed by a dance. The famous Royal Order of Snapping Turtles convened for the benefits of the chiefs. Chief Tom R. Graham of Corvallis, the big mogul or the biggest turtle, had charge of the drill team that inducted a number of new candidates into membership.

A shore dinner was arranged for the visitors, and boat trips planned to nearby points.

Several cities invited the association to hold the 1929 convention in their community. It was voted to hold the next gathering in Tillamook, the date to be set later.

W. E. Nusbaum, first vice-president was elected president. The other officers are Ivan Pearson, McMinville, first vice-president; W. E. Ringold, Pendleton, second vice-president; J. E. Fletcher, Roseburg, treasurer (re-elected); Thomas Coates, Tillamook, secretary (re-elected) and C. J. Baughman, Ashland, L. C. Henrys, Seaside, and Henry J. Lecocq, Marshfield, trustees.

Devices Invented by Chief Charles E. Fortin, Lewiston, Me. Exhibited at New England Chiefs' Convention at Burlington, Vt.

Upper—Angle Nozzle. Center—Cellar Pipe, attached to Play Pipe. Lower—Bull Tip attached to Cellar Pipe, ¼-inch holes.

New Mexico Chiefs to Hold Convention

The New Mexico State Fire Chiefs Association and associate members are to hold the sixth annual convention on July 27 and 28, at the Hotel Val Verde, Socorro, N. M. The sessions and the exhibits will be in the Armory in that city. J. S. Craig, Ration, is president of the association and T. A. Rosenwald, East Las Vegas, is its Secretary-Treasurer. The program will be as follows:

Friday, July 27, Morning Session, 9:00 O'clock

Registration of Members. Invocation, Rev. W. A. Erwin. Call to Order, P. D. Miller, Pres. Address of Welcome, Mayor J. C. Brown. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting and report of the Secretary. Appointment of special committees. Address, L. A. Barley (Chief Engineer, Mtn. States Insp. Bureau).

Afternoon Session, 2:00 O'clock

Address, Julius Pearse (American-LaFrance & Foamite Industries). Open Discussion.

Evening Session

Banquet at Hotel Val Verde.

Saturday, July 28, Morning Session, 9:00 O'clock

Report of Committee on Legislation. Discussion of Report. Official Photo.

Afternoon Session, 2:00 O'clock

Report of Special Committees. Unfinished Business. Nomination and Election of Officers. Appointment of Committees. Selection of Next Meeting Place. Collection of Dues. New Business.

Evening Session

Special Session, Socorro Hose Company No. 1.

Paducah, Ky., to Have Drill Tower—Work has started on a drill tower for Paducah, Ky.

Clayton, N. Y., Receives New Apparatus—Two pieces of apparatus made by the Sanford Motor Truck Co., have been delivered to Clayton, N. Y.

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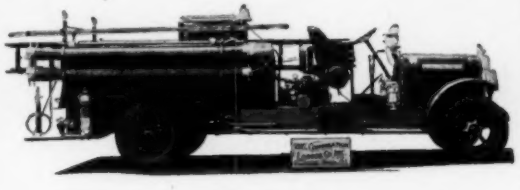

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RAILROAD FIRE DEPARTMENT GUARDS 7,000 MILES OF LINE

Protects Property in Six States—Hampered by Unsettled and Remote Places—Train Terminal Piers Present Serious Fire Hazard

By CHARLES W. GEIGER

A FIRE department that specializes in prevention and operates efficiently in six states, that is called upon to guard property worth many millions of dollars and yet whose fire loss is less than that of many small towns, has claim to distinction among the fire fighting organizations of the world. Such a department is operated by and for the Pacific System of the Southern Pacific Company.

A city fire department has to guard only a limited territory. The property to be guarded is concentrated and it is comparatively easy to rush forces and apparatus to the scene of a fire in a few minutes after the alarm is given.

The Southern Pacific's properties extend over more than 7,000 miles of line on the Pacific System. Much of it is located in lonely and unsettled places and the problems of both fire prevention and control are many and puzzling. They include

Sacramento Fire Team of Southern Pacific Company

many special problems that are unknown to the average fire chief of a municipal fire department.

The Southern Pacific Fire Department has Fire Chiefs, fire brigades and fire companies. Its equipment includes a fire boat on San Francisco Bay, and fire trains. One of the important features of the Company's system of fire protection and prevention is a look-out station on Red Mountain near Cisco, at an altitude of 7,860 feet, from which point a night and day watch is kept over the snow sheds during the greater part of the year.

Southern Pacific success in keeping down fire losses despite the difficulties involved, is due to careful and systematic work in prevention of fire as well as the effective control of fires after they start. The former, may be considered, the more important. Southern Pacific's system of fire control and prevention has been developed gradually and steadily over many years. In fact, this activity was organized in the early days of Southern Pacific's first railroad construction. The methods employed have been improved and enlarged in scope with the steady growth of the railroad, until the Company's system of fire control and prevention is second to none, among the railroads of the United States.

One of the large fire hazards consists of the large properties around San Francisco Bay, of the train terminals at Oakland Pier and Alameda Mile, freight and passenger slips, West Oakland shops and freight yards and ship-building and repair plant and also all the ferry boats belonging to the Company.

As all of these properties can be reached by water the fire tug Ajax is kept on 24-hour service. This fire boat is 103 feet long, has 750 developed horse power and a speed of ten to eleven knots per hour. It is equipped with pumps that will deliver 2,400 gallons of water per minute at 150 pounds pressure. One 6-inch monitor with 3-inch tip, and two 6-inch monitors with 2½-inch tip, 1,500 feet of 2¾-inch hose, 1,500 feet of 2½-inch hose, and 400 feet of 1½-inch hose, all standard make, and also all fire fighting tools necessary to make the boat complete, make up the Ajax's equipment.

In case of mishap to ferry boats, the Ajax is available to tow them to safety.

In addition to the boat, Oakland Pier and West Oakland yards are each furnished with two fire underwriters steam pumps which are kept under steam 24 hours per day. Each is capable of throwing 1,500 gallons of water a minute. The shipyard is supplied with two pumps throwing 750 gallons of water a minute.

At these terminals fire companies are organized and drilled weekly. There is good supply of 2½-inch hose distributed through the yard, and kept in weather proof well ventilated boxes for protection. Companies are furnished with hose carts which usually have from 250 to 300 feet of hose.

All large shop facilities such as Sacramento, Los Angeles, Tucson, Ogden, Sparks, Bayshore and Oakland, as well as smaller places are equipped with fire pumps, hose and well trained fire brigades. At Sacramento, Los Angeles and Sparks there is a fire chief appointed who has not other duties assigned to him.

He looks after the fire fighting equipment, selects and drills the fire companies, looks after housekeeping throughout the shops and yards.

In addition to water protection afforded by pumps, water barrels and buckets have been placed at every place where there is even remote possibility of fire occurring. Two and a half gallon fire extinguishers have been liberally placed throughout buildings, yards, outfit cars, baggage cars and all other places where it is necessary to place such equipment. Sand barrels and scoops or shovels are placed near oil columns, tracks where locomotives stand, through round houses and other places where oil might create a fire hazard.

Since all Southern Pacific locomotives are oil burning, they require different methods of fire prevention than where coal is used. It is not good practice to fight an oil fire with water. Something that will cover the burning surface is necessary.

All switch engines are supplied with pump and hose for fire emergency, and in cases have proven very valuable.

The Company is reducing fire hazards by constructing new buildings kept well apart using corrugated iron and concrete instead of an all wood construction. Oil plants are being remodeled, storage tanks are being moved where in hazardous places, earth levees and concrete walls are being placed around them to prevent the spread of oil in case of accident to the tank. Portable gas machines used in welding and cutting metal have been condemned as fire hazards. These are being replaced by centrally located gas plants, gas to be piped into the buildings where such gas is used. At places where not enough gas is consumed, gas is brought in steel cylinders and the use of portable machines abandoned.

Old and worn out fire pumps and water mains and hydrates are constantly being replaced with new ones.

In territories where long and high trestles are in use, water has been piped onto the trestle and hose provided to reduce fire risk. Locomotives serving these districts are equipped with water sprinklers which the engineer opens before going onto the trestle. The deck of the trestle is thus wet down so that fire from fire-box or hot bits of metal from brake shoes, are not so apt to set fire to the wood as if it was left dry.

The Southern Pacific Company is not selfish with its fire apparatus. If their neighbor is in trouble and calls for help their fire engines and brigades will endeavor to help him out.

Fire prevention is a much larger problem with a railroad than in any other kind of business, because in railroad work there are so many persons with different ideas of fire hazards. In order to enforce rules intended to reduce fire hazard, all employes are educated to see the dangers of fire.

Plan to Reorganize Peekskill Patrol—It has been reported that plans are being made to reorganize the fire patrol of Peekskill, N. Y., and to make it a unit of the fire department.

Maryland Firemen Hold Convention—The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Maryland State Firemen's Association was held in Elkton, Md. The next convention will be held in Lonaconing. Prizes were awarded for the best and largest units in the parade.

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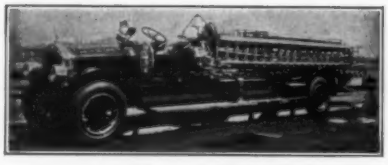

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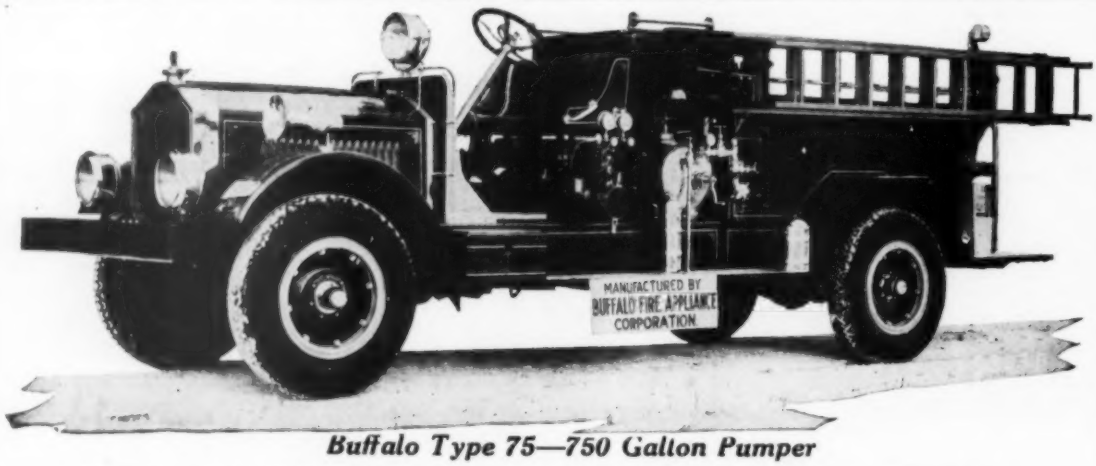

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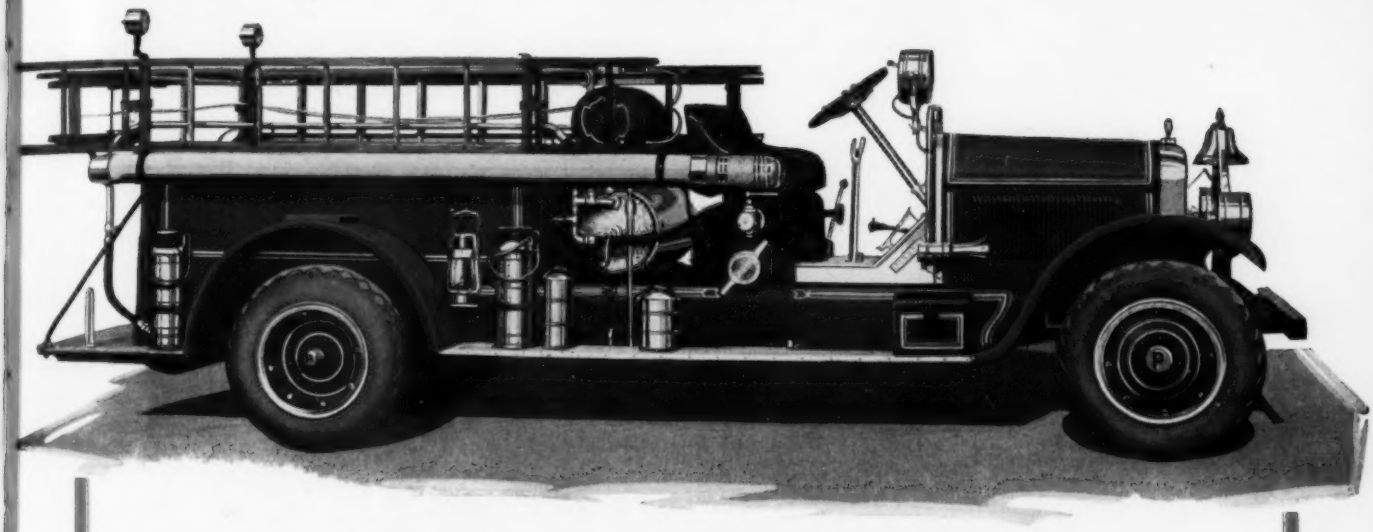

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